FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN.

General Sherman in Vienna.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

The Geneva Arbitration.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPLORATIONS.

LONDON, June 13.—Bombay telegram received here to-day contains information from Livingstone, derived from Arab sources, which shows him to be well. Stanley is at Ugogo, and is coming to the coast with Livingstone's letters. It appears that Livingstone traversed the north end of Lake Zanganyaka on his way from Monyema to Ujiji, where, obtaining stores, he returned to Unyanyembe. He refuses to leave the country, intending to explore an underground path between Unyanyembe and Nyasa. It is affirmed that the river Rasye flows into Lake Zanganyaka, and hence that Zanganyaka is not connected with the Nile.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Horsman gave notice that he would soon ask Gladstone whether the documents to be presented to Parliament relative to the Alabama claims would explain why no record was kept of the proceedings of the sessions of the Joint High Commission, and also if they would contain any communications wherein the American Government asserted that this withdrawal of indirect claims was only a matter of understanding, and not of agreement.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, June 13.—At the sessions of the House of Commons to-night, Gladstone, in reply to a question of Corrance, said nothing official had been received by the Government in relation to the San Juan boundary question now before Emperor William, of Germany, for his decision.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

In answer to an inquiry from Sir Henry Ibbetson, Gladstone said the Government of the United States declined to become a party to the application for an adjournment of the meeting of the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, as was proposed by Her Majesty's Government.

Otway asked the Premier if, in case the arbitration of the Alabama claims failed, and no sane man could doubt that it would, the convention for the settlement of the San Juan boundary question, which was intended for by the treaty of Washington, would be maintained.

Gladstone replied in the affirmative.

Viscount Bury asked if it was true that the American Government would oppose to the utmost any effort by the British Government to submit its argument at Geneva on the 15th inst. under protest; and if this was true, how it was proposed to recover the rights of Great Britain.

The questions were not answered by Gladstone, who said that he would require notice to be given before doing so.

Another statement from Granville is expected in the House of Lords to-morrow.

MEXICO.

THE OCCUPATION OF MONTEREY.

MATAMORAS, June 12.—Trevino claims to have captured 1,600 prisoners at the battle of Monterey. Private letters from Monterey state that fifteen persons, including men, women and children, were massacred during the occupation of that city by Revueltas.

A Brownsville special says that Corrella is disheartened, and admits the destruction of the army sent by the Government against the Northern frontier. The triumph at Monterey is regarded as of great importance to the revolutionists.

SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS' TROUBLES.

MADRID, June 13.—It is stated the Ministry are not in harmony with the King on certain measures. They will tender their resignation.

MADRID, June 13.—The difficulty in the Government was caused by King Amadeus disapproving of measures adopted by the Cortes and supported by the Cabinet.

CARLISTS AND INTERNATIONALS TO UNITE.

MADRID, June 13.—The Journals of this city assert that a plan is in contemplation to unite the Carlists with the International organizations in Spain, when an effort will be made by the combination to create disaffection in the army.

AUSTRIA.

GENERAL SHERMAN IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, June 13.—General Wm. T. Sherman will dine to-night with Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs. General Sherman will soon depart for Paris, where he will be joined by Lieutenant Frederick D. Grant.

GEN. SHERMAN PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR.

VIENNA, June 13.—Gen. Wm. T. Sherman was presented to Emperor Francis Joseph to-day by Hon. John Jay.

AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

A dispatch from Bremen announces that the Austrian polar expedition has sailed from that port for the Arctic ocean.

CANADA.

STEAMSHIP ASHORE.

MONTREAL, June 13.—The steamship France, in going out of the harbor this morning, struck the Bonde twice, and had to be run ashore. One man was killed by the machinery.

DENMARK.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

COPENHAGEN, June 13.—The World's Fair was opened in this city to-day by His Majesty King Christian.

STORMS.

Milford, Pa.

PORT JARVIS, N. Y., June 13.—A gale of wind passed over Milford, Pa., yesterday, unroofing houses, uprooting trees and killing a number of cattle.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.

BINGHAMPTON, June 13.—A terrific gale, accompanied by rain and hail, passed over this city yesterday afternoon. The menagerie and aquarium tents of John Robinson's circus were blown down and the wagons tipped over while full of people. Several persons were injured, but not seriously. The crowd of terribly frightened people, in a drenching storm, amidst upturned cages of roaring animals, presented a heartrending scene. During the storm the lightning struck the spire of the Congregational church, the Fourth ward school house, the stack of Blanchard & Bartlett's sash and door factory, the residence of Vincent Whitney, a slaughter house, and several trees within the corporate limits. A number of frames of unfinished buildings and many trees were blown down.

PAWLENVILLE, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 13.—During the storm yesterday afternoon, the school house in Pawlenville, in this county, was struck by lightning and a little girl named Merritt instantly killed. Several other children were stunned. The storm caused great damage throughout the county.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, June 13.—The thunder storm last evening was sadly destructive of life. A daughter of Hugh Graham was killed in Lexington. In Waltham two women, Mrs. Margaret Flaherty and Mrs. O'Brien, were killed. Lewis F. Ball was killed in Acton. Several buildings were damaged and trees uprooted.

INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—A special from Richmond, Ind., to the *Gazette*, says a heavy thunder storm passed north of there about dark this evening, and that the storm of last Friday did great damage in that county.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Y. M. C. A. Convention—International Musical Festival.

LOWELL, June 13.—At the morning business session of the Y. M. C. A. Convention, the President nominated a standing Committee on Associations, and the business Executive Committee reported devotional and open air meetings and resolutions. The first topic of discussion was, "How can association work in the States and provinces be made more effectually organized and more successfully prosecuted?" After an hour's discussion the President announced the second question, "How should Bible classes be conducted in our associations, and for what object?"

A prayer was offered up on the termination of the debate. The committees on devotional and open air meetings and on business, made reports, which were accepted. The convention adjourned until 3 P. M.

INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

BOSTON, June 13.—The publishers of news papers having representatives at the International Musical Festival are invited to send copies of their paper addressed, "Coliseum, Boston," for the convenience of the reporters during the continuance of the festival.

A large delegation of singers arrived from Wisconsin to-day. The car which brought them bore the inscription, "Wisconsin's Work's Jubilee Chorus."

TENNESSEE.

A Planter Killed.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—On Tuesday evening the body of Billy Rawes, a young planter, was found in a cotton field near Bell's station, on the Memphis and Somerville Railroad, with his head crushed from a blow with a hoe. Suspicion pointed to Martin Rawes, a colored man, who had disappeared. Some citizens went in search of Martin, and found him at work near the station. On being arrested, he confessed having killed the deceased, but stated that Billy and he had quarreled, and the latter had started to get a gun, when he struck him with a hoe. The ground where the deceased was found bore evidence of a fearful struggle. His statement is believed, and the infuriated friends of young Hawes were with difficulty restrained from lynching the negro; but better counsel prevailed, and he was taken to Brownsville and jailed. The deceased and his murderer had been raised together, and had always been warmly attached to each other.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872. NUMBER 142.

NEW YORK.

The Labor Excitement.

A Heavy Suit Against Gould.

J. G. BENNETT'S FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, June 13, 1872.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The Executive Committee of the marble cutters report that all but three shops have acceded to the demands of the men.

A number of strikers to-day threatened Steinway's piano manufactory, but were dispersed by the police.

The iron and metal workers struck to-day, and several firms conceded to their demands for eight hours and twenty per cent. advance on piece work. It is said they number 15,000, and all the workmen of this city, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Hoboken have struck. This is the most formidable strike yet made. They are thoroughly organized, have a large amount of funds in the treasury, and will probably be successful. The wheelwrights and blacksmiths also struck, and but two large shops were at work to-day.

The attempted riot at Steinway's piano factory to-day was promptly suppressed, the strikers fleeing very rapidly before the clubs of the police. Nearly four hundred men were at work at Steinway's to-day, and several other factories were in operation under the old regime.

The coach painters have organized a union, and their strike bids fair to succeed. The German cabinet makers are also successful. The workmen of Singer's sewing machine works propose a co-operative union. They have sent a committee of ten to Bridgeport, Ct., to confer with the workmen in Howe's and Wheeler & Wilson's works, and to obtain assistance. The Metal Union League promise pecuniary assistance to them.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST GOULD.

The *Tribune* will announce to-morrow morning that in consequence of the result of the investigation into the affairs of the Erie Railway, instituted by the reform directors in March, and in progress ever since, the attorneys of the road, Barlow, Laroque and McFarland, have instituted a suit against Jay Gould, and served on him a summons for relief amounting, it is said, to at least six millions of dollars. This suit is the precursor of about one hundred and ten similar suits to be based on the results of the same investigation. The complaint in the present suit is very voluminous, and will be completed for several days. It is understood that it charges Gould, as President, with awarding numerous fraudulent contracts to Gould as an individual. Other charges of mismanagement of funds and property of the company will also be contained in it.

FUNERAL OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The funeral of the late James Gordon Bennett took place this morning from his late residence, on Fifth avenue. Among the mourners were Mayor Hall, Horace Greeley, Judge Bedford, James Brooks and a host of other celebrities. The funeral ceremonies were performed by Vicar Gen. Storrs, who spoke feelingly of the goodness of heart and charitable disposition of the deceased. The funeral cortege, which consisted of a large number of carriages, started from the late residence of the deceased at eleven o'clock, and, preceded by a detachment of police, passed down Broadway to Greenwood cemetery. The streets along the route of the possession were lined with spectators, and flags throughout the city were hung at half mast.

DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

Emil L. Andrea, who shot his wife to-day, it appears, was thoroughly convinced that she had been unfaithful to him, a man named Tarnier, from Chicago, having been living with her during the absence of Andrea. He handed a separation paper to her for her signature, which both their little children being present, but she fled from him. He pursued, caught her at the corner of First avenue and Fifteenth street, put a pistol to her ear, and shot her dead. He stood until the police arrested him. He does not regret the act, but has requested his friends to send his children home to France.

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

The Synod of the Reformed Church have resolved that the status of women in the denomination remain as at present. The Publication Committee made a favorable report, and a recommendation was adopted that mission boxes be placed in churches.

CORRUPT OFFICIAL CONVICTED.

Patrick Keenan, formerly Deputy Auditor of Brooklyn, was to-day convicted of misdemeanor in office in signing alleged forged documents. He will be sentenced on Monday.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

E. R. Locke was fatally and twenty-nine others dangerously poisoned at a boarding house on Thirty-fourth street by eating custard last night.

CUBAN FILLIBUSTERING.

It is not credited by the United States officials here that any Cuban filibustering expedition lately left this port.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

A petition is circulating to close the Stock Exchange from July 3 to July 8.

ST. LOUIS.

Convention of American Car Builders—The Saengerfest.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The sixth annual Convention of the American Car Builders' Association convened here to-day. A large number of roads east and west were represented. President M. N. Andrews presiding. Quite a number of reports of great interest to railroad companies and car builders were read and discussed, and many mechanics and artisans were present with new inventions and specimen work. The New York and Western delegates came through on the new Wagner car, assigned for the purpose by the Wagner Car Company. Additional delegates arrived to-day, and the session promises to be very interesting.

THE SAENGERFEST.

Notwithstanding a heavy rain storm this afternoon, and continuous rain since, the Saengerfest Hall was densely packed to-night with the most brilliant audience ever assembled in St. Louis. Fully fifteen thousand people crowded into the building. Most of the aisles had been furnished with chairs, and nearly all the standing room was occupied. This was totally unexpected. The turn-out indicates great interest in the Saengerfest, and insures its success beyond question. A concert was rendered by fifteen hundred male singers and an orchestra of one hundred and sixty-three musicians.

CINCINNATI.

College Commencements.

CINCINNATI, June 13.—At the Miami University commencement at Oxford, to-day, there were eighteen graduates, twelve of whom were in the regular course.

This afternoon Rev. Andrew Hepburn was inaugurated President of this University. Rev. Thomas delivered the charge. The oath of office was administered to the President by Mr. Fergus Anderson, President of the Board of Trustees, and then President Hepburn delivered the inaugural address.

The commencement exercises of the following female colleges occurred to-day: Glendale Female College, at Glendale, graduated seven in the regular course and five in the partial; Wesleyan College, in this city, graduated twelve young ladies; Mount Auburn Seminary graduated three, and the Cincinnati Young Ladies' Seminary graduates eleven.

MINNESOTA.

Railway Accidents—Masonic Grand Officers Elected.

ST. PAUL, June 13.—A train with an excursion party was thrown off the track near Litchfield, Minnesota, by a cow, and a passenger and baggage car went over a steep embankment. Several were seriously but not fatally injured.

Another accident occurred on the Winona and St. Peter's Road at Mankato yesterday. A passenger train ran into a freight train. Several cars were smashed, but no one hurt.

MASONIC.

The Masons, now in session here, elected as Grand Master, H. G. Palmer; Senior Grand Warden, C. Loftus Martin; Junior Grand Warden, W. S. Darrow; Grand Treasurer, W. H. Hiner, and Grand Secretary, W. T. Palmer.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Berkley trial, in St. Louis, was closed on Wednesday, and the Court acquitted the accused.

—The American Railway Master Mechanics' Association have selected Baltimore as the place for the next annual meeting.

—The cholera has appeared in Southern Russia. The vessels from Russian ports on the Black Sea are quarantined at Constantinople.

—A repair train of the telegraph lines at Bergen, New York, was run into by an Erie freight train. Edward Vanness was killed, and several others injured.

—The details of the floods near Prague state that the water poured over the country, sweeping everything before it. The fertile districts were devastated and a number of villages swept away. The loss of life is appalling, the number of persons who perished being estimated at seven hundred.

—Paterson, New Jersey, was visited last Wednesday evening with a severe thunder storm, accompanied by a hurricane. Merrill's flouring mill was struck by the full force of the wind, and almost entirely demolished. A new three-story frame building was blown down, and many buildings unroofed and otherwise damaged. The losses are supposed to be large. The Erie track was obstructed, and trains were delayed one hour.

—A letter from Moscow, referring to the reception of General Sherman there by the Czar, says that when the autocrat of Russia learned of the General's presence in that city he prolonged his stay expressly to give him an informal reception. The Czar greeted Sherman with great cordiality; but when Minister Curtin presented Lieutenant Grant, the Emperor did not give his hand to Mr. Grant, and appeared cool in manner. The correspondent argues from this that Alexis' reception in Washington is not quite forgotten by the Czar.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Vice Presidency.

Wilson's Letter of Acceptance.

SOUTHERN FORTS REINFORCED.

The Supplemental Treaty Article.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1872.

SENATOR WILSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following is Senator Wilson's letter of acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination:

Washington, June 13.—To Honorable Thos. Settle, and others, President and Vice Presidents of the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia—Gentlemen: Your note of the 10th instant, conveying to me the action of the Convention in placing my name in nomination for the office of Vice President of the United States, is before me. I need not give you an assurance of my grateful appreciation of the high honor conferred on me by this action of the fifth National Convention of the Republican party. Sixteen years ago, in the same city, was held the first meeting of men who, amid the darkness and doubt of this hour of slaveholding ascendancy and aggression, had assembled in national convention to confer with each other on the exigencies to which that fearful domination had brought their country. After full conference, the highest point of resolve they could reach, the most they dared recommend, was an avowed purpose to prohibit the extension of slavery in Territories. Last week the same party met, by its representatives from thirty-seven States and ten Territories, at the same great centre of wealth, intelligence and power, to review the past, take note of the present, and indicate its line of action for the future. As typical facts and headlands of the nation's recent history, there sat on its platform, taking prominent and honorable part in its proceedings, admitted on terms of perfect equality to the leading hotels of the city, not only colored representatives of a race which were ten years ago in abject slavery, but one of the oldest and most prominent of the once despised abolitionists, to whom was accorded as no other the warmest demonstrations of popular regard and esteem—an ovation, not to him alone, but to the cause he had so ably and for so many years represented, and to men and women, living and dead, who had toiled through long years of obloquy and sacrifice for the glorious fruition of that hour. It hardly needs the brilliant summary of its platform to set forth its illustrious achievements. The very presence of those men was alone significant of the victories already achieved, progress already made, and the great distance which the nation had traveled between the years 1856 and 1872. But grand as has been its record, the Republican party rests not on its past alone. It looks to the future and grapples with its problems of duty and danger. It proposes as objects of its immediate accomplishment, complete liberty and exact equality for all, the enforcement of the recent amendments to the National Constitution, reform in the civil service, the national domain to be set apart for homes for the people, the repeal of all taxation on imports so as to secure remunerative wages to labor, extension of bounties to all soldiers and sailors who the line of duty become disabled, continued and careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration, and guarding with zealous care the rights of adopted citizens, abolition of the franking privilege, and a speedy reduction of the rates of postage, reduction of the National debt as rapidly as consistent with resumption of specie payment, encouragement of American commerce and of ship building, and suppression of violence and protection of the ballot box. It also placed on record the opinion and purposes of the party in favor of amnesty, against all forms of repudiation, and endorsed the humane and peaceful policy of the administration in regard to the Indians; but while clearly defining and distinctly announcing the policy of the Republican party on these questions of practical legislation and administration, the Convention did not ignore the great serial of problems which are pressing their claims for solution and which demand most careful study and wise consideration. Foremost stands the labor question, involving the relations of capital and labor, the Republican party accepts the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure full protection and the amplest field for capital and for labor, the creation of capital, the just reward of labor, and a just share of mutual profits of these two great servants of civilization; to woman and her new demands it extends grateful recognition and pledges its most respectful inquiry; it recognizes her noble devotion to country and freedom, welcomes her admission to wider fields of usefulness, and commends her demands for additional rights to the calm and careful consideration of the nation, pledging that what has already been secured, to work out faithfully and wisely what is now in hand, and to consider questions which are looming up to view but a little way before us.

The Republican party to-day what it was in the gloomy years of slavery, rebellion and reconstruction—a national necessity. It appeals, therefore, for support to the patriotic and liberty-loving, to the just and humane, to all who would dignify labor, to all who would educate, elevate and lighten the burdens of the sons and daughters of toil. With its great record, with work still to be done under the great soldier, whose historic renown and whose successful administration for the last three years begot such popular confidence, the Republican party may confidently, in the language of the Convention you represent, start on a new march to victory.

Having accepted, thirty-six years ago, the distinguishing doctrines of the Republican party of to-day, having during the years of that period, for its advancement, been identified with all

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. P. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES T. HEVSHAW, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. W. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ARMSTRONG, Lodge;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DIS-TRICT.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCONNELL, of District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, Allegheny.
HY. E SAMPLE, of Sharp.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Tempercanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. DUNCANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS Frankfort at 96¼

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113@114.

THE Reading *Times and Dispatch* makes a ..... at large, for Berks county. After we secure one of the three candidates for Allegheny, we have no objection to the claim of Berks. We have unofficial intimations that Senator Harry White will not decline the Congressional nomination; but if he shall, we certainly must insist on his successor coming from our county. We, like Berks, have plenty of material, and also have plenty of work to keep one or two "Congressmen at large" busy all the time. The *Times and Dispatch* does not introduce the name of any prominent man as a possible candidate from Berks.

GEORGE W. JULIAN, the old time abolitionist, must have felt a little queer hanging around a Democratic State Convention in Indiana, the other day, and it is no wonder when he was approached as a candidate for Congressman-at-large, he stole away from the Hoosier capital to the quietude of his home in the "burnt district;" but he left behind him a positive declination, with the hope a liberal Republican would be placed on the Democratic State ticket. The letter was read in the convention, but its draft on the generosity of the delegates not honored. The liberals were accepted as a tender to the party machine, with full permission to serve in the ranks. That was all.

IN NAPLES, and throughout Italy, the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, terrible as was the catastrophe, is regarded in scientific circles as a public blessing, on the theory that it saved the peninsula of Italy from a still greater calamity, in the form of an earthquake that would have been more general and disastrous in its results than the eruption. A summary of scientific observations made at many different points, show that prior to the outburst of the mountain the whole of Italy was one vast volcano in labor, and had it not been for the relief offered through the crater of Vesuvius, it is believed fearful disasters would have ensued. The London *Times* correspondent at Naples declares "the first jet of smoke from the mountain was the signal of salvation, for though the eruption might cost some lives, it preserved ..... s, perhaps thousands of others."

FEW years, if the destruction of ..... buffalo goes on at its present rate, they will have disappeared from the plains, and only be found in limited numbers in localities where it will not "pay" the hunter to follow them, for the mere sake of securing the robe. An idea of the extent of their slaughter may be formd from the fact that during May 25,000 buffalo were killed south of the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, for the sake of the hides alone, which are sold by the hunters to the traders for the paltry sum of two dollars each, for shipment to eastern markets. It is not a very noble sport to shoot buffalo, for there is no danger to a sportsman, armed with a navy revolver or Spencer rifle, yet thousands, we see it stated, are killed every month, and their carcasses left to rot on the plains to gratify the cockney travelers, who annually invade the west in search of adventures. An attempt was made at the late session to secure a law of Congress forbidding the ruthless slaughter, but we believe it failed.

THE new postal law, passed at the close of the session, makes changes in existing postal regulations of general interest. The most important is the adoption of the postal card system so popular and generally used in Great Britain and other European countries, for local correspondence. The law provides for an open card to be manufactured under the direction of the Postmaster General. The face of the card will bear a one-cent stamp, and will be provided with lines for the address, and the back will be ruled for the letter. The price of the card and stamp will be only one cent. It will probably be three or four weeks before they will be ready for sale, as the plates for printing have yet to be prepared. An importance reduction has been made in the postage on circulars, newspapers and other transient printed matter. Under the old law it was two cents for every four ounces or less, but this is now changed to one cent for two ounces or less. Small circulars, which formerly cost two cents to mail, can now be sent for one cent—an important reduction to business men who use the mails largely to advertise their business. The change is now in force, or will be as soon as the necessary instructions are issued.

THE following appears double-leaded in the editorial columns of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. It is about what we expected of Forney some time ago. He has been hunting "flesh-pots," and not finding them or any "loaves and fishes" likely to fall into his basket, he will bolt. Let him go, sooner the better. "Good bye, John:"

PHILADELPHIA, June 11, 1872.

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

SIR: You may state with the most perfect assurance of its truthfulness, that John W. Forney will soon carry the *Press*, and what is of equally small consequence, himself, over to the support of Greeley and Brown. McClure has been negotiating this purchase for some, time and the sale is made. It should astonish no one that this parasite should betray our party. No person, or party, ever trusted Forney and escaped betrayal from that cringing sycophant. From Mrs. Forrest to Andrew Johnson all who ever gave him their confidence have felt the viper's sting. I now give you this information, and I engage to write the life of this fellow, for the purpose of showing the Greeleyites what they have bought, the Republicans the good luck they enjoy in his departure, and Forney the anger of his Creator in sparing his life in the cholera year of 1833. ATTICUS.

THE New York *Evening Post* criticises the Philadelphia platform with considerable severity, and says that the closing part of General Grant's first message would have been a better platform., We believe such instruments have lost a great deal of their force. With the people now-a-days, the man is generally the platform, and the *Post's* idea, although from a hostile source, is not a bad one. Here is what General Grant said in the paragraph referred to:

"The policy of the administration, a thorough enforcement of every law, a faithful collection of the taxes provided, economy in the disbursement of the same, a prompt payment of every debt of the nation, a reduction of taxes as readily as the requirements of the country will admit, reductions of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number, honest and fair dealings with all people, to the end that war, with all its blighting consequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or obligation due to us; a reform in the treatment of Indians and in the whole civil service of the country; and, finally, in securing, in purity, untrammelled ballot, where every man entitled to cast a vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscription on account of political party, nationality or color."

THE cheapness of European travel, and the fact that Saratoga, Newport and Cape May are several times more expensive than a two months' sojourn in Paris, Rome or Switzerland, is driving much of the American summer travel across the sea. This is shown by the fact that the cabin accommodations of the twelve steamers per week which leave New York for Europe, are engaged up until the end of August. The New York *Herald* warns proprietors of American summer resorts that they are destroying the geese so prolific in golden eggs. It is estimated the steamers for the summer months will carry abroad nearly thirty-seven thousand cabin passengers, and if each of these passengers spends on the steamers and in Europe only a thousand dollars—they will average double that sum—it would aggregate for the season thirty seven millions of dollars expended by American pleasure travellers, fully one-half of which would be retained at home, were our leading resorts less expensive. Still we think there are abundant facilities in this country for the profitable expenditure of the money of our summer pleasure seekers. A trip to California, for instance, will bring more profit and enjoyment to nine-tenths of those who go abroad than any thing they can see or appreciate amid the "effete" despotisms. If health and relaxation only are sought after, our own State, with its grand mountain scenery, has all the requisites for a two months' holiday, and it need not cost so much as either an ocean trip or one to California, besides possessing the advantage of nearness to home.

ROUMANIAN TROUBLES.

We are glad no note that a movement has at last been made by the British cabinet, seconded by the Italian Government, to prevent hereafter the recurrence of the barbarous outbreaks of the natives against the Jews in Roumania, which have too often. of late years, sent a thrill of horror throughout the civilized world. Our sympathies, formerly, were easily aroused against the cruelties and injustice perpetrated against the down-trodden and unoffending slave in the South, but we venture to assert, that in proportion to the numbers engaged and offences charged against the slave-drivers of the South and the Greeks of Mediterranean Europe, the crimes and barbarities of the latter against the helpless Hebrew population far outstrip in inhumanity and disgusting, sickening details, the enormities charged against the former. What makes these latest horrors more unbearable to civilization and justice, and causes even stolid England and benighted Italy to cry out against them, is that they are perpetrated in the name of Religion, and are therefore persecutions and murders for Religious opinion, and thus form such a cruel and perverse intolerance as to cause the very blood to creep and curdle in ones veins.

As suggested in the GAZETTE in a former article on this subject, a conference of the Great Powers has been proposed by England to settle this troublesome matter. All personal and merely private efforts have failed utterly to cause the Jews and Greeks to live together in harmony. The former class are unable, in the feeblest manner to assert their claims to life, liberty and property, and are therefore wholly at the mercy of the blood-thirsty maniacs, who upon the slightest pretense, and often with no pretense whatever, more than the wolf in the fable had, for devouring the lamb, engage in wholesale slaughter and outrage, and commit the most infernal and hellish work—*in the name of religion*. The Roumanian government (?) is either wholly powerless to protect the people, or, with a perfidy not inconsistent with its past ignoble history, winks at the horrid orgies of the cruel mob, and thus permits thousands of unoffending and unprotected men, women and children to be tortured and murdered in cold blood.

The ghastly pictures, sent over by English correspondents, of the inhuman, diabolical treatment of the victims, are sickening in their horrid details of cruelty and diabolism. Infants, with their brains dashed out against the walls of their mother's homes; men and women cut open, and left to rot in the streets, dragged into ditches or dumped into streams like dead dogs or swine. Women with their eyes gouged out, their ears cut off; children with their limbs torn from their bodies—but we desist and leave our readers to imagine the rest, as it is too horrid for us to dwell upon longer.

Is it not high time that *Christian* nations shall interfere to stop such bloody and awful work? It is no new thing; it has been going on for years past with greater or less ferocity; but so careful is each power to avoid meddling with the affairs of a friendly nation, that it has been submitted to until it has grown to be unbearable. Russia, which has probably had it in its power to stop the massacres at any time, fearful of opening up the dreaded "Eastern question," has menacingly looked on of late, and even now refuses to join in the conference, suggesting in its stead a "joint note" to the Roumanian government. This may be the wisest and most proper course to pursue, as, in the event of a general war being declared, the condition of the persecuted Jews may even be rendered far worse than it is at present. What is wanted is to establish *justice* and *tolerance in religion*. This much must be accomplished, now that the work has begun, and whichever course promises to secure this in the most speedy and permanent manner, should be adopted, no matter if oceans of blood shall be necessarily spilled in the effort.

The Great Powers cannot longer afford to look quietly upon the perpetration of such inhumanity. The world cannot afford it either, and if it shall be necessary, an alliance ought to be formed to drive the Turkish power from the face of the earth, even if it required the enlistment and resources of every civilized and enlightened nation. We want to see America represented in this conference, along with England and Prussia. We are as much interested as they, although separated from the bloody scenes by two oceans. Our people are often found traveling through this scourged region, and unless lawlessness is put down now, we may at no distant day find ourselves engaged in a difficult task of avenging some outrage upon our own people. But, on the higher ground of religious freedom, are we, as a nation, pledged to do our share in this crusade against barbarism and injustice. We need not hunt for precedents; they can be found on the borders of this same inter-sea—where the bloodthirsty and avaricious Algerine was taught his duty to his fellow-man in short lessons, from under the Stars and Stripes of free America.

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

It will be remembered that the Congressional Convention, composed of the Allegheny county portion of the XXIIId District, adopted a resolution authorizing the candidate to select his own conferees, to meet with those from the counties of Butler and Armstrong, for the purpose of deciding on the nominee for the Congressional District. Hon. James L. Graham, the candidate of this county, in accordance with that resolution, has named as the Allegheny conferees, Messrs. John W. Chalfant, Hugh S. Fleming and John Heath. Better selections could not have been made. They are well adapted in every way to the performance of their duty, and will go into the conference backed by a unanimous vote of the delegates at the recent convention, and insist upon the nomination of an Allegheny man.

Butler and Armstrong have each had the Representative of the District since Allegheny has held that honor, and surely no one will dispute that we are clearly entitled to the next Congressman. Whether we compare the vast mercantile, commercial, agricultural, laboring and manufacturing interests of Allegheny with the comparatively meagre demands of our colleages of Butler or Armstrong, or view the matter from the stand point of the recently adopted State apportionment law, wherein Allegheny county was granted an additional Representative in Congress, or in the less material light of the fact, that it is clearly our turn once in three times, or in whatever way we look at the matter Allegheny ought to be permitted to name the next member from the XXIII District. Mr. McJunkin—though an able, upright, conscientious gentleman, whom any district might claim with much credit—is by no means an effective or satisfactory Representative for Allegheny county. He is very little known here, almost entirely unacquainted with our business interests and people, with a mind and heart greatly opposed to contentions and Congressional struggles, such as are sometimes necessary in order to fight through desirable measures, important to our commercial, laboring and manufacturing interests, and altogether unfitted by personal inclination, business training and experience to represent this community, though in a general way, a most excellent member and a most kind and worthy Christian gentleman. From our knowledge of him personally, and our acquaintance with his general home-like disposition, we are satisfied he is disinclined, through any personal ambition, to longer retain the seat in Congress, and if he shall again permit the use of his name in the conference, it will be wholly in deference to the wishes of his friends and neighbors in the district, who are undivided in their esteem and friendship for him as a man.

In regard to Armstrong county, we hope our friends there, will not prolong the conference by strongly urging their candidate, inasmuch as they have had a Representative in Congress from this district since Allegheny has been similarly favored, and we feel that their usual courtesy and sense of justice will prompt them—after they shall have cast a complimentary vote for their candidate, Col. Jackson—to join with Butler and Allegheny, and make the nomination of Hon. James L. Graham—the gentleman whom this county presents to the conference—unanimous.

It is useless for us to add any word in the latter's favor, as a gentleman, an able legislator, an incorruptible Representative, a public man of large experience and acquaintance, a man of culture and high character—it is all known in the District, as he has been before the public in this county and in the State Legislature for over fifteen years, and stands to-day before his constituents proudly erect, with reputation for honor and honesty untarnished and unimpeached. If he shall be elected to Congress, we pledge his every effort in the interests of his entire constituency, and feel that we shall be ably and faithfully represented by one largely conversant and identified with our material necessities, as a great manufacturing, commercial and grain-growing district. We hope soon to be able to announce that Allegheny county has been honored in his selection by the unanimous voice of the conferees.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* opposes the nomination of Democratic candidates for Congress until after the Baltimore Convention, so that the Liberals may have a votee. That policy will do in doubtful districts, but will not be accepted in those strongly Democratic. This is clear from proceedings so far.

THE Boston *Times* says Mr. Wilson's successor in the Senate is already selected by the popular voice of Massachussets in the person of Secretary Boutwell. General Butler is believed to have aspirations.

IN 1860, when the tariff was simple, the Democratic party required $6.25 to collect every $100 of customs duty. In 1871, when the tariff was relatively very complicated, the Republican party collected these duties at the rate of $3.11 for every $100. The Democrats now ask for control of the Government on the ground that they can manage it more cheaply.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN—if the fact is of much importance—has written a letter warmly protesting against Greeley's nomination at Baltimore.

Beside the Chicago *Tribune*, three Republican papers in Illinois support Mr. Greeley. They have an aggregate circulation of one thousand.

IT has been suggested that Mr. Colfax may enter the field as a candidate for Senator against Governor Morton. Should that be so, it will have even a greater stimulus on the October canvass in his State than his name on the national ticket. In any event there seems no reason to doubt the October result in Indiana.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS is urged as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia.

THE "reform" which was to come through Cincinnati is not as perceptible as it was. Ben. Wood headed the list of Vice-Presidents of the ratification meeting in New York, and John Morrissey is the moneyed man of the movement. The one is a dealer in lottery policies and the other a runner of faro banks. "Reform!"

MR. THOMAS SETTLE, President of the Philadelphia Convention, was brother-in-law to Stephen A. Douglas, and has been Minister to Peru. He apparently, is not a man of many words, as we notice in his interview with President Grant, when he communicated to the President the doings of the Convention, he declined making a speech.

WE would be pleased if the Liberal Republicans would get up a ratification. In fact we would contribute to its success; but are not willing to advise Democrats to abandon their time-honored principles and organization by enlisting under the Greeley banner yet awhile.—*Post.*

After awhile you will, though.

IT is discreditable, but true, that in no profession is there such a proportion of the green-eyed element as in journalism. The snarling and snapping of these envious curs (they can't bite, their jaws are too weak to hold teeth) is not confined to any particular locality, but is heard throughout the land. There is always a pack at the heels of every successful journalist, no matter where he may locate.—*Dispatch.*

True, every word of it; witness the following from the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, of the same issue as the above.

"The gentlemanly editors of the Pittsburgh DAILY GAZETTE (we use the plural because it is generally understood that it requires the combined effort of six feeble-minded fragments of humanity to conduct the effeminate sheet) will please accept our sincere thanks for the very kind, polite and complimentary personal allusion in their issue of yesterday."

We accept.

PERSONAL.

THE success of the American prima donna, Miss Kellogg, in London, is the most genuine and satisfactory to herself, and her friends that she has yet achieved. Without any of the advertising means usually employed, she has successfully taken her place in that great city among the first lyric artists of the age. She has been engaged at Her Majesty's Opera till the end of the season.

HERE are the topics of some of the coming lecturers. Bishop Haven, "Stick;" Col. Higginson, "Thinking Animals;" Parton, "The Kings of Business;" Milburn, "Milton;" Everett Hale, "A Civil Servant;" Robert Collyer, "Our Folks and Other Folks;" Bret Harte, "The Argonauts of '49;" Joaquin Miller, "Literary London," and "The Men of the Sierras;" and so on over a list of a hundred luminaries.

THE Athenaeum states that Mr. Carlyle received the other day, from the German Empress, the formal expression of the thanks of the Emperor, for his "Life of Frederick the Great."

THE use of the Bible in schools is still a question which agitates the professors and school boards in England, extreme views being taken upon the subject on both sides, and much earnestness evinced.

THE task of regulating the frontier line between Alsace-Lorraine and France is nearly completed; the officials of France and Germany conduct the labors jointly, and the understanding between them is all that could be desired.

IT is now the fashion in London to carry the dead to their graves in open cars or catafalques, and instead of black gloves and scarfs, gray are substituted; the followers of the cars are dressed in gray and silver, black being voted too sombre. These catafalques are described by a correspondent as very handsome affairs, like gala boats on wheels—and the honor of being carried from the temporal to the more lasting home in one is a very expensive affair.

JOURNALISM in Austria is not in a very good condition. The most influential journals published in Vienna are owned by banks and devoted to their interests. When it is known that an Austrian bank does not confine its business to banking operations as understood in this country, but that its undertakings are of the most manifold kind in all branches of industry and commerce, it will at once be seen that the control of a widely-circulated newspaper must be of great assistance to the projects of such an institution, though it hardly would seem possible that journals so devoid of independence should exert much influence. The *Neue Frie Presse*, which has by far the largest circulation of any Vienna daily, is owned by the Union Bank. The *Presse*, having the next largest circulation, is owned by the Bank Verein; the *Fremdblatt*, the so-called organ of the Vienna aristocracy, by the Credit Austalt, also a bank; while the Wechsler Bank runs two daily papers. As the authorities exercise a strict censorship over all political matter appearing in Austrian newspapers, while their articles relating to commercial and financial affairs are dictated by the moneyed corporations which control them, the editors must have a very limited field for the expression of honest and independent views. As the highest aim of American journalism appears to be the accumulation of wealth, no scruples are entertained as to the means used for attaining success.

THE Hyacinthe, the dissenting Catholic priest, is engaged to be married to the only daughter of Count von Edal, a Bavarian nobleman of considerable wealth. He made the acquaintance of the lady in Rome.

THE Empress Eugenie has been suffering for some time past from a painful inflammation of the facial glands. Her physicians think she will have to undergo an operation that may disfigure her countenance for life.

GAVAZZI lectured in Philadelphia on Papal Infallibility, on Tuesday evening. He was introduced by George H. Stuart.

THE new French Minister to the United States, Marquis Noailles, is a member of the French Academy, and has devoted his life to literary and political persuits. Although a legitimist by birth, he believes Republicanism the only form of Government adapted to the needs of France. But the Republicanism and literary abilities of the Marquis of Noailles will not alone commend him to the people of the United States. The fact that his grandfather fought by the side of Lafayette and Rochambeau in the American War of Independence will secure for him a hearty welcome.

THE *Nation* says that "Dr. Doellinger has been eulogizing Luther, in his lecture at the Munich University, as an intellectual Titan, and the greatest genius Germany ever produced." What could make the great Doctor more obnoxious to the Catholic church.

BEECHER takes ground "that the germ of everything good is in the heart previous to regeneration by the Spirit." This is rather diluted orthodoxy.

AN English lady was recently forced to pay $20 as damages for having given a good "character" to a servant whom she knew did not deserve it. This offense, which is the opposite of slander, is thus made by an English court to rank with the latter.

THE result of Mr. Greeley's sojourn at Chappaqua is that a late *Tribune* has an article on the adulteration of milk. He thinks that if the cow was better under-drained, and the control of its internal revenue regulated by the Congressional District, it would lay cocoa nuts of a better quality with fifty per cent. more cream to the acre.

NILSSON reappeared in London at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 29th of May, in "La Traviata," and was greeted back with immense enthusiasm. The *Morning Post* says: "When she began to sing all former delights were renewed, as firmly and closely as though there never had been a break, and her two years' absence was bridged over by a new bond."

MR. BERGH'S soul is to have another plaster. An artificial pigeon has been contrived which will soar like a real one, and save much columbine massacre by ruthless marksmen.

ORANGES sell for a dollar a thousand a Zanzibar. No wonder Dr. Livingstone likes the country. Stanley will soon ship a cargo to the New York Herald.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, commenting upon Kate Chase Sprague's devotion to her maternal duties at the expense of her social ones, says: "Her husband's mother, Mrs. Sprague, places the snug little sum of $250,000 in the bank for each of Kate's babies as fast as they make their appearance in this unhappy world, with the generous amount of $50,000 for Kate herself."

PHILADELPHIA.

The Convention—Cape May—Joe Jefferson Sea Shore—Base Ball—Regatta, etc.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1872.

The Convention is over and Philadelphia rests satisfied. From the time the question of holding the Convention here was first agitated, the Quaker City had anticipated a good time of it; she intended showing the visitors from every part of the Union how well she could entertain them, and now that it was definitely settled that the body would convene here, preparations for the reception began. The earnest efforts put forth have more than realized the fondest hopes, for everybody has departed leaving behind the heartiest expressions in praise of the care taken of him while here. Even George Francis Train (it seems one cannot get along without attending to him)has left with a smiling face, and with a half-implied promise that when he becomes President he will recommend an appropriation for League Island.

TO THE SEASHORE.

The "annual hegira" has commenced. All agree in being on taking that "dip in the cold ocean." Atlantic City and Cape May can be considered the favorite resorts for Philadelphia; Long Branch cannot be tolerated. We can perceive no reason for the latter's unpopularity, unless it is that it rests under the wing of Gotham, Philadelphia and New York are jealous of each other you will understand. For Atlantic City there are already over five excursions announced, one for each day in the week from July 1st till the middle of September. This mode of "doing" the watering places grows in repute every year. The excursions are gotten up under the various auspices—churches, Sunday schools, fire companies, military organizations, bands of music and the numerous orders—from the country as well as the city proper. Indeed, John and Peter, with Sarah and Jane, make it a point every season to forget the growing crops and the dairy for at least one day, and thus visit the seashore.

JOE JEFFERSON.

Some time since Joseph Jefferson was announced to appear at the Walnut street Theatre tonight for a brief season, and everybody thereupon promised himself that he must look once more upon that celebrated impersonation of his. But the information comes that the engagement will have to be postponed. For a few weeks past Mr. Jefferson has suffered with a loss of the power of one of his eyes, a mistiness spreading over it whenever he was exposed to glaring lights. At length, becoming alarmed, he repaired to a Baltimore oculist, who, after careful examination, states that an operation must be immediately performed, or he may lose his sight forever, and that it will be utterly impossible for him to appear on the stage for a length of time—perhaps never again. This cannot be but sad intelligence to Mr. Jefferson's thousands of friends and admirers.

BASE BALL.

The Athletics, thus far, seem to have no cause to fear the loss of the championship streamer this season. They have only lost one game, the first of the series with the Mutuals, of New York. The score was 3 to 2. The Baltimore affair has not been settled yet, but candid judges say that the Athletics were not in the fault. The first accounts of the unfortunate proceedings went forth from the pens of those who did not know what they were writing of as they knew nothing whatever of the rules and regulations of the game. The second of the Mutual series was played Saturday afteanoon on the Athletics (Jefferson street) ground. The result was the most remarkable on record. The score standing in the end at 19 for the Philadelphians, to 0 for the New Yorkers.

TOTAL DARKNESS.

Owing to a strike among the workers at the gas works, a portion of the city has had a season of almost total darkness. The men ask for an advance of wages and decrease in the number of working hours. They claim that they labor harder and for less pay than the men employed in the works in other cities. Exertions are be made to bring about an amicable settlement, which, it is hoped, will be perfected in a few days.

REGATTA.

The National Amateur Regatta begins on Thursday. Viewers of the races will not be allowed upon the river in any craft except such as may be permitted by the committee of arrangements. WALTER.

It appears from the report of the Registrar-General, just issued, that there is an undue preponderance of the male element in the Scottish nurseries. Of the 116,127 children born in that country during 1871, 60,072 were boys, and 56,-055 girls; thus showing that the proportion of the sexes at birth was 107,2 boys for every 100 girls. It is well known, and has been repeatedly pointed out, that the preponderance of male births in Scotland exceeds that observed in England or on the continent of Europe.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on the 1st of May and 1st of November, computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhoden, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FROM OTHER SHORES.

THE Saturday Review fears that the newspaper men in England will adopt the American practice of reporting private interviews with public men and convicts.

PROVINCIAL strikes are gradually solving themselves in various ways. At Derby the silk spinners have been replaced by women; but at Sheffield the bricklayers have carried their point.

IT is rumored that at the request of the Archduke John of Austria, the Sultan will lend to the Vienna Exhibition his artistic collections, which few tourists have had the good fortune to behold.

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Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 63 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely cured him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

CAUSELESS DEPRESSION.

This expression is often used, but it is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions and usually have corresponding causes. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the ciend which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character, and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the causes themselves.

In the summer, when disorders of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints and all diseases which affect the assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in every dwelling, and within the reach of all who travel by land or water, cannot be overestimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country it would be next to impossible to find a settlement, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this vegetable tonic.

Saratoga Excelsior Spring Water,

Always fresh, received every day direct from the Springs. We find this water

THE NICEST, PUREST AND BEST

In the market. We sell from one to two barrels every day. We have also Kissingen, Congress, Vichy, Blue Lick and the finest Soda Water in the city. Syrups made strictly from the fruit. We also are the agents for the St. Louis Michigan Spring Water, one of the greatest waters known. In fact, we are the leading headquarters for Minerals and Soda Waters.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO., DRUGGISTS.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
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STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

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ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
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OFFER
Best Stock in the City
AT
LOWEST EASTERN PRICES,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD STREET.
Buyers are Invited to Call.

H. J. LYNCH
is offering great bargains in
Lace Curtains,
Lace Sacques,
Lace Circulars and
Lace Point Shawls,
MARSEILLES AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
At No. 96 Market Street.

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country or Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
No. 47 FEDERAL STREET,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

77 and 79 Market Street,

WILL ON

WEDNESDAY, June 12th,

CLEARANCE SALE OF

Millinery and Straw Goods,

MENS' AND BOYS'

Straw Hats.

Also, 100 Cases of New and Choice

Hats and Bonnets,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION
FROM
Last Week's Prices.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,

ALPACAS,

DOLLY VARDENS

IN CHOICE STYLES.

MOHAIRS

AT OLD PRICES.

Shawls and Scarfs,

LINENS, TOWELS,

Prints, Cassimeres,

And in fact a Complete Assortment of Housekeeping Goods and Dress Goods, new and fresh, are large and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN.

Cor. of Market St. and Fourth Ave.

☞Remember, we have removed from 21

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;

Pittsburgh, Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;

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Birmingham Market Bonds, 6 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 13, 1872.

The local financial aspect presents no new features. The banks have their sails taut and trim, and are moving along in full enjoyment of the prosperous gale that is now sweeping over the country from one point to another. The great financial ability of Secretary Boutwell becomes more and more apparent the longer he continues in office, and it would be a public calamity if under any possible circumstances anything should arise whereby the Government would be deprived of his services, which reasonable men of all parties readily admit are of incalculable value. To his master manipulations the country to-day is in a great measure indebted for its present prosperity. When he took charge of the portfolio of the United States Treasury many of his friends were fearful that the task was one of too great a magnitude for him to grapple with. The capitalists of the country, as a general thing, ridiculed the appointment, prophesying all kinds of disaster. But, see the result! As emergencies arose he met them unhesitatingly, and after almost four years of arduous duty, is acknowledged even by those who were most blatant against him, master of the situation, having gotten the financial condition not only of the Government, but also of the whole community, into as healthy a state as they were ever in before, and from present appearances he is going to make it much better. He determined to bring down the rate of interest so that the borrower in this country will be placed on as good a footing as the most favored of other nations; although not yet successful, there is every indication that it will be. When this is accomplished and a fair rate of protection awarded to American skill and industry, the artisan, the mechanic and the manufacturer of the United States will be able to bid defiance to the autocracy of Europe, who would, had they the power, bring the masses of this country down to the low standard by which the herds of working people in Europe are measured.

The general trade of the city is active, and large orders continue to arrive for the articles produced and manufactured here. The coal men are in great good humor. There has already been dispatched to ports below, on this rise, in the neighborhood of seven million bushels of coal, or two hundred and sixty-six thousand tons of fuel. Think of it, how immense this trade has grown to be, and yet there are men in the public councils of the country, at Washington, who deride the claims of Pittsburgh when it asks for appropriations to improve the rivers flowing hence, or for public buildings, when the facts stare them in the face that its tonnage is not surpassed by any other city in the country! While New York gets millions for her real and imaginary wants, here is a city of full as much, if not more, importance, forced to go without anything, depending alone on the energy of her citizens to bring wealth and trade to her port.

The national banks have commenced the publication of their statements, remarks on which will deferred for to-morrow's issue.

The premium on gold continues to fluctuate. The awards made by the Government in New York to-day were at 113.89 to 114.05 premium.

The strikes in the eastern cities continue to be a source of annoyance. The iron and metal workers struck to-day to the number of ten thousand for the eight hour system.

The money at the present business centres throughout the country is reported easy. The silver production in Nevada for 1871 foots up $22,000,000, of which the Comstock mine furnished $11,000,000, the Pioche $4,000,000, and the Eureka $2,000,000.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	112½
5-20—1862	114¾
" 1864	114⅝
" 1865	115
" 1865 new	116¼
" 1867	117⅛
" 1868	117⅛
10-40's	110½
Currency 6's	114⅝
Gold	114
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96⅜
Do Scrip	96⅜
Erie	59½
Fort Wayne	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91⅝
Rock Island	109¾
Wabash	70½
Union Pacific	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Pacific Mail	71
West Union Telegraph	73⅝
Adams Express	98
American Express	75
Wells Fargo	88

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.
Penna. Central	59⅜
Penna. Allotments	59¼
Reading R. R.	61¾
Camden & Amboy	128
Lehigh Navigation	47¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	39½
Central Transportation	47
Empire Transportation	54
Union Transportation	40
Pittsburgh City 5's	76
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	98
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Philadelphia & Erie	28

NEW YORK, June 13, 1872.

Gold steady at 113⅞@114. Loans were made at 1 to 4 for carrying. Clearings about $41,000,000. State bonds dull and firm. Money easy at 6@6. The depression in the stock market, started yesterday on the report of the failure of the Erie Bulls in London, was continued to-day by the Bears, hammering down the whole list, especially the Pacific Mail, which declined 5 per cent.; Northwestern common 66, and Illinois Central and Union Pacific were weak and declined materially. The market closed a fraction better than the lowest point of the day.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 120⅝; 5-20's of '62, 114⅜; do '64, 114⅛; do '65, 114⅝; do new, 116⅜; 5-20's of '67, 117⅝; do '68, 117; 10-40's, 115¾; currency 6's, 114⅝; new 5's, 113⅝.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96¾; Tennessee old, 73⅝; do new 73⅝; Virginia new, 53; do old none; North Carolina old, 32½; do new, 21¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Tel rap h, 78; Quicksilver, 37; Adams Express, 98; Wells, Fargo & Co., 88½; American Merchants Union, 75, ex div.; United States, 86¼; Pacific Mail, 68⅝; New York Central, 96⅝; Scrip, 96⅝; Erie, 59½; do preferred, 78; Harlem, 119; do preferred, 136; Michigan Central, 119⅜; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91⅜; Northwestern, 70¾; do preferred, 93¾; Ft. Wayne, 98; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 70½; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred, 42; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 45⅝; C. C. & C., 93¾; Burlington & Quincy, 130½; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 95½; Illinois Central, 130; Union Pacific, 38; Central Pacific bonds, 104⅜; Union, 93⅞; Delaware and Lackawanna, 107⅝.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 13.—To-day there was rather better demand for cotton checks, owing to the season, and ginghams were fairly in request; other makes are dull; printing cloths remain at the same; prints in light demand, and sheetings and shirtings are firm, owing to a comparatively small stock in first hands; bleached sheetings and shirtings are stationary and appear to have been checked in their downward tendency; Hills 36 inch are quoted at 16c. The stock flannels, light and others, taken on private terms. Clothing woods have advanced 2c in Philadelphia owing to western dealeas refusing to sell, and little coming in; standard woolens sold well in face goods at standard figures; but cassimeres and that class were not so brisk. At auction foreign goods sold at reduced figures current.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 13, 1872.

ASHES.—Common Soda Ash, 4¾@5c; Refined, 6@6¼c; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Pots, 10c; Pearls, 11c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 65 to 70 per gallon for fair to prime, and 75 for choice.

BUTTER.—Continues very dull, and there is no indication at present of an early improvement, either in demand or prices; it is difficult to give quotations, as dealers as a rule are taking just what buyers are willing to give. Solid packed, 9 to 12, and roll, 12 to 14, as to quality and condition.

BROOM CORN.—Is quiet and unchanged; 5 to 8 cents per lb.

CHEESE.—Is reported steady but unchanged; 11 to 12 for Dairy; 13 to 13½ for Factory, and 14 to 14¾ for Goshen.

COUNTRY BACON.—Dull. We continue to quote at 4 to 5 for shoulders, 6 to 6½ for clear sides, and 8 to 10 for hams. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cents.

CARBON OIL.—Is quoted at 19½ to 20 cts by the car load, and 20@ cts additional for smalls. lots.

CANNED GOODS.—Peaches, 3 lb cans) $6.00 to $7 per case; Tomatoes $4.50@5; Corn, $5.50@ $6.50, according to quality and brand.

CEMENT.—Louisville $2.50 to $2.75; Calcined Plaster $4.50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches very dull; halves, 8½ to 9 cts; mixed, 7½ to 8; quarters 6 to 7; peeled, 15 to 18. Apples, 9 to 11 cts. Blackberries, 14 to 15; pitted Cherries, 25 to 28; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS.—Coming in more freely, and with only a moderate demand, the market is weaker, and prices are weak and drooping; 16 may now be regarded as the ruling quotation, although there were some few sales made early in the day at 17. As there is inlet, holders generally are anxious to realize.

FLOUR.—Is rather firmer under the influence of late advices from the west, our main source of supply, but there is no increase in the demand, and no change in prices; we continue to quote at: $8.75 to $9.25 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $9.50 to $10 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour $5.75 to $6.

GRAIN.—Notwithstanding Wheat continues firm and advancing in the West, our market is very quiet; and while the receipts have fallen off considerably, the demand is light, which is owing to the fact that our millers for the present are virtually out of the market. Red may be quoted at $1.95 to $2, and white, unless it is very good, will not bring much more. However, the feeling is generally entertained that prices will be higher within the next sixty days, though to say the least, it is not probable that there is any improvement to note in the demand for Oats, with continued and liberal receipts the market is dull and weak, though prices are without quotable change; 50 to 51 cts. The stock in this market is large for the season, and increasing, but some dealers are still sanguine of a reaction soon, and, in consequence, are loth to sell at present quotations. Shelled Corn, is also dull, but there is no quotable change in prices; sales at 63 on track, and 65 to arrive. Rye is quiet, and in the absence of sales we continue to quote at $1 to $1,05.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues very firm and somewhat excited, and prices have still further advanced.—we advance our quotations one cent per pound again. Sugars fairly active, and a largely increased trade is anticipated within the next few weeks. Syrups and Molasses quiet and unchanged.

RAW SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 12¾; A Coffee, 11¾; B, 11⅜; Ex C, 11½; C Yellow and Circle C, 11⅜.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 27@27½; Prime, 26 @26½; Good, 25½; Fair, 25. Java, 29. Roasted, pure, 29@30; lower grades, 27@28.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 53@55; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¾; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8½@8.

SPICES.—Saiun Pepper, 24; Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 30; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY.—Continues very dull, and notwithstanding the receipts have fallen off considerably, the supply is still largely in excess of present requirements, and prices are weak though unchanged. We continue to quote at $22 to $25 per ton for common to medium baled, and $22 to 28 for prime to choice.

HEMP.—Kentucky tough at $130 per ton.

POTATOES.—Old stock in good supply and dull but unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at 40 to 50 cts per bushel. New crop, $6.50 to $7.50 per barrel.

POULTRY.—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PROVISIONS.—Fully shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 8 cts; clear rib, 8½cts; clear, 9 cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10½@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12½; do, canvased, 12½. Lard; in tierces, 8¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¼. Mess Pork, 14½. Dried Beef, 17½. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS.—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT.—Quoted at $1.85 per barrel by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is little or nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy Seeds. Flax Seed would sell, but there is none offering.

TALLOW.—Rendered 7¾ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS.—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY.—Highwines, in a jobbing way, may be quoted at 92@93 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 13, 1872.

Trade in petroleum continues very dull, and there is but little prospect of an early improvement. Crude is weak and lower, being quoted this afternoon at $3.87½ per bbl. Refined quiet but unchanged; spot or June, 22½; July, 22½; August, 23½. No sales reported.

The receipts of crude and shipments of refined have fallen off somewhat within the past few days.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE R. R. CO.

Central Rfg. Co., 790 bbls to S. Fancher & Co., Baltimore.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. Standard Oil Works, 479 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 465 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bro., 500 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 562 bbls to Warden, F &Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 266 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 600 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 260 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 208 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Vesta O W., 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Cy., 449 bbls to Logan, Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total	4089

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Peerless O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	148
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	80
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	222
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	908
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	283
Peerless O W, acct. Hutchinson & B	74
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	462
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	474
Lilly O. W, acct. J. Bushnell	468
Standard O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	312
Keystone acct. B. S. Duncan	240
Crystal O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	80
Total	4466

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* says the market for Foreign is very quiet, though there is a little more inquiry from Manufacturers for small actions, however, are very light, the views of holders for the most part still being above those of buyers. Buenos Ayres Sheep Skins have been in fair demand, and some sales have been made, but mostly in small lots. The sales are 17,000 lbs. Cape at 39 cents, 20,000 lbs. Mediterranean, 15,000 lbs. Fine Buenos Ayres, 10,000 lbs. Australian, 10,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled, on terms not made public, and 33 bales Buenos Ayres Sheep Skins at 31 cents. Domestic is without change rate. The farmers continue to ask full figures, though in some cases less prices than those ruling early in the season have been accepted. Western Fleeces may be quoted at 65@70 cts, but without sales of any extent. The business embraces 13,000 lbs. Western Fleece at 70 cts. for washed, and 50@55 for unwashed; 17,000 lbs. super 75@82; 2,000 lbs. extra 72; 2,000 lbs. No. 1 Pulled 65; 3,000 lbs. Texas 30 for burry; 4,500 lbs. Fall clip California 23 for burry; 18,000 lbs. do, and 20,000 lbs. extra, on private terms.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* says: The market remains as dull as previously noticed. Manufacturers indicate no disposition to purchase more than is wanted to keep their machinery moving. Some mills are still selling the Wool, and others are likely to follow, unless a favorable change soon takes place in the goods market, sufficient to warrant them in paying the prices now demanded for Wool. The transactions of the week have been 350,000 lbs. Domestic, and 220,000 lbs. Foreign—in all, 770,000 lbs. The principal movements, as noticed above, have been in Domestic Wool. Some lots of new Fleeces have been received from Ohio, and holders of old are anxious to close up all now on hand, before any considerable lots of new are received. The price of Fleeces continue to rule from 65 to 75 cts., as to condition and quality. Some lots have been sold for an advance on the latter rate, but the condition of the Wool was very superior, and is not a fair criterion of the market. A round lot of Wisconsin Fleece, the same grade of Wool that was selling at 70@72½ cts. for some weeks past, was offered at 67½; but not over 65 could be obtained. For this Wool 80 cents was offered and refused some time ago, when our market was excited and advancing. Several lots of new Ohio Fleeces, in good condition and of desirable quality, sold at 70 cts. as it run. Any Fleece Wool, to command over 70 cts., must be very choice, as Manufacturers appear to be very indifferent about purchasing, especially when they have so large a stock of fine Foreign Wools to fall back upon. Combing Wool is in better demand than any other description, and round lots of Kentucky have been placed at 65@70 cts., which fully sustain the opening prices for this description. The movement in Pulled Wool has been very light, and in superscarcely anything has been done. Very good X Pulled has been sold at 70@72½ cts., and 76@ 80 are extreme prices. There has been a large movement in new Spring California Wool, but the exact price is not public. Our receipts so far of California Spring have been of very superior quality, clean and light, but it would be difficult to place the most desirable lots at over 55 @58 cts. Large supplies of this wool are near at hand, and our market will soon be well stocked. The transactions in Foreign have been quite unimportant, but in prices there is no change to notice.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* of the 12th says: Scotch Pig has arrived freely, and, though a large portion of the receipts were sold previously, there is still sufficient additional supply to cause a feeling of weakness. Manufacturers are now well stocked, and prices are rather nominal $50 $47@48 as to brand; 400 tons Glengarnock sold, supposed, at about $48, though 49@50 is generally asked. Eglinton may be quoted about $47 without sales. American Pig remains firm; the sales from first hands are small, at about $51 @52 for No. 1, $50 for No. 2, and $45@46 for Gray Forge at Furnace, and $48 on the spot. Some small lots of No. 1 Allentown sold at $51, cash. We understand that further repurchases of some 1,000 tons Crane has been made from early buyers, but terms we could not learn. New English Rails are quiet, and we hear of no sales; we quote them $72@73, and old do. $49@50, gold. American are without change. We note sales of 3,000 tons at $55; at the works we quote them $55@60. Scrap is very dull and nominal at $50@57,50 from stock, and $55@57,50 from store. Refined Bar from store, is dull at our quotations, which are unchanged. Russia Sheet is quoted 18½ cents gold.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—(From Circular of Edward Samuel.)—There has been more inquiry for Pig from buyers for forge grades for July and later deliveries, and consequently less disposition on the part of sellers to make concessions. In old rails, some few sales at $49@50 gold, for future delivery—these figures are extremely low, as at present foreign prices it would be impossible to import under $51@52 gold. Manufactured Irons without change.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, PT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.

Nimick & Co	3	J. Painter	2
William Smith	4	Wilson, Glass & Co	3
W Clark & Co	3	J. W. Porter	6
Brown & Co	1	Jno. A Caughey	4
Jas. Wood Son & Co	1	Lindsay & McC	0
Total	38		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoneberger B & Co	010	W. Hallman	1 8
Pgh F. & I. Co	0	Lewis O & P	3
Graff B & Co	6	Isabella Fur. Co	14
Pgh Bridge Co	2	Reese G & Co	2
Welsh G & Co	2	Kloman C & Bro	5
Moorhead & Co	1		
Total	54		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight & Co	2		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	2	J. W. Porter	3
J. W Hallman	1		
Total	6		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 13.—5 P. M.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased 508,000; rate of discount of Bank of England reduced ½, now 3½ per cent. Consols: money 92⅝; account 92⅝ 5-20s of 1862, 93¾; 5-20s '65 91⅝; 5-20s '67, 93¾; 10-40s 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, June 13.—5-20s '62 96¼.

PARIS, June 13.—Rentes 86f. 90c.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 11⅝@11⅞d. Red winter wheat 12s. 8d. Flour 28s.@28s. 6d. Corn 27s. 6d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Cotton quiet; sales middling upland 26½c. Flour a shade firmer and in fair demand; superfine western and State, $5.70@6.20; extra do, $6.70@7.50; good to choice, $7,40@8,30; extra Ohio, $7,00@9,50. Rye flour dull; $4.50@5.40. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull and lower; 88c. Wheat 1@2c. lower. Chicago spring $1.73@1.76. No. 2 Milwaukee $1.76; white winter $2.00@2.14; winter red western quoted $1.92@2.00. Rye dull; western 92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady and active export demand; mixed western 53¾@56c. Oats unchanged. Eggs heavy; western 15c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio 16@19c. Sugar in fair request; fair to good refining 8⅝@9c; Cuba 8⅝@9c. Molasses firm; Muscovido 32@36c. Rice firm at 8½@8¾c. Petroleum easier; crude 13@13¼c; refined 23c. Turpentine unchanged. Pork quiet; mess $13,75 only bid. Lard quiet; prime $12 @13,25. Beef and Cut Meats unchanged. Middles steady; long clear 7¾c. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 8½@8¾c; kettle 9¼c. Butter 11@16c. Cheese 11@14¾c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Beeves: 1,600 to-day, or 7,100 since Saturday, against 7,300 last week; the arrivals to-day were irregular, some droves reaching the yards this afternoon during trade; transactions light; some of Monday's cattle still holding, and many of to-day's going over for to-morrow; the prices are from ¼ to ½c lower than on Monday, or 10@13c below extras, 13½c; 6 cars Texans, 6 cwt, 10c; 4 cars Illinois steers, 6½ cwt, 12c; 6 cars 7 cwt, 12¾c; 2 cars 8 cwt, 13c. Sheep and lambs 3,100 today, and 15,000 since Saturday; trade was slow at lower rates, or 6@7c for sheep and 9@12½c for lambs; a few extra Jerseys selling at 13c; car 98 lbs, Indiana sheep 6c; car 98 lbs., Ohio 7c; car 84 lbs., Virginia lambs 10½c; car 87 lbs., Kentucky 10½c; car 82 lbs., Jersey 11½c; deck 92 lbs., 12½c. Hogs: 5,600 to-day, and 32,000 since Saturday, against 32,600 last week; market inactive at a slight decline, or 5¾@6¾c.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Cattle receipts to-day, including 30 cars to arrive, 663, making the supply for the week 9,460, or 380 cars, against 424 last week; market slow; little in yards for sale, and few operators in attendance, the difference between eastern and western markets causing buyers to hold off; what little was sold brought yesterday's prices; sales 205 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 1,238 lbs., $6,12@7; 21 Michigan steers, 1,300 lbs. Sheep: receipts to-day 1,800; market heavy at $5 to $6,25; buyers and sellers apart; about 10 or 12 in pens unsold; car 198 Indiana clipped, 72 lbs., $5,25; 1,087 Ohio clipped, 90 to 94 lbs, $5.87½@6. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,300; market slow, but steady; prices slightly improved over yesterday; quoted at $4@4,25; sales of 329 Illinois, 224 lbs, $4,25; 249 Missouri 200 lbs, $4,25.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Flour very dull; superfine $6@6,50; extra $7@7,25. Red wheat $2,10; white $2,20½. Rye $1,10. Corn quiet; yellow 67c. Oats dull at 51@52c. Mess pork $14,25@14,50. Whisky 92c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower but more active; extra $2,00; No 1 $1,90; amber $1,85. Corn quiet and unchanged at 55c. Oats dull and lower at 39@40c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, June 13—2 bbls tallow, G Hasley, 16 pkgs g ware, J Woodwell, 3 kegs butter, Head C & Co; 1 car lime, T F Henderson; lot hides, 4 bbls tallow, C Sheck; 23 sks rags, 1 box beeswax, McCullough S & Co; 25 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 58 do coal, S M Kier & Co; 16 do coal, Coleman R & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, June 13.—1 bbl eggs, Voigt M & Co; 4 tubs butter, 6 bbls eggs, 13 sks potatoes, H Riddle & C; 12 bbls eggs, 6 firkins butter, McCracken & Bro; 6 do butter, W H Graff & C; 6 do butter, E Moye & Co; 37 sks oats, Beattie & Spear; 6 casks lime, 2 bbls bacon, Walker, Cooper & Co; 59 sks rye, 157 sks oats, Woodworth & D; 1 car hay, O H Allerton; 20 tres hams, 2 hhds shoulders, Shomaker & C; 10 tres hams, McCandless L & Co; 1 car bulk brand, Bricker & Co.

Central Rfg. Cy., June 13.—27 bales hemp, Bently & Gerwig; 4 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 do do, Chas Albricht; 1 do lumber, W McQuewan; 1 do hoops, Duncan & Thompson; 2 bbls tallow, A Holsteine; 3 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do lime, J K Shing; 2 bbls cheese, 11 sks potatoes, Isaac Oseeh; 10 do do, Fred Owens; 15 doz brooms, W W Wright; 1 car hay, I Hippley; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 100 do do, 1 car corn, Geo Stewart; 1 car malt, Young & Booth; 125 bbls, Wettach & Sons; 2 pkgs leather, 1 Eisenberis; 10 hides, 1 bbl tallow, A Weitz; 1 car oats, A W Galley; 4 bbls eggs, H Lentz; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 2 cars lumber, Reed Bro 100 bbls flour, Spear & Lemmon; 1 car lumber, Barker & Burton; 1 car oats, Clark & Smith.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, June 13.—5 bbls alcohol, Harris & Ewing; 15 bbls eggs, J A Graff & Co; 5 do alcohol, B L Fahnestock; 20 do spirits, Littell & M; 3 do oil, M Jones; 7 bbls whisky, 3 do gin, Milligan H & Co; 5 do spirits, J G Raible; 1 car s steel, Maloney & L; 709 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 166 do do, Jenkins; 100 do do, W H Naulker & Son; 1 car oats, Scott & Gisal; 53 hides, 1 bbl tallow, Jas Callery & Co; 10 tres cheese, McIntyre & B; 80 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 1 car s steel, Mullen & M; 5 sks potatoes, J J Pettit & Co; 1 coop poultry, Jas O'Brien; 19 bales hay, Voigt M & Co; 10 sks oats, H Rea, jr; 1 bbl eggs, 16 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 2 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 8 bbls eggs, Loh & Cooley; 6 bbls apples, H J McCracken & Bro; 18 bxs cheese N J Braden; 27 do do do, G Boon; 1 car hay, Oakland, P R R Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. COMPANY, June 13.—1 car lumber, Union Planing Mill Co; do lumber, Hill, Patterson & Co; 1 do lumber, J McQuewan & Co; 1 do lumber, W W Rigdon, J Co; 1 do lumber, S & W H Martin; 55 pkgs fish, T C Jenkins; 12 do do, Voigt, McGraw & Co; 100 do do, S Ewart & Co; 3 cases gum, Kramer & V; 20 cases tobacco, Reymer & Bro; 3 cases saws, Hubbard & V; 20 bxs soaps, Fairbank M & Co; 6 crates c ware Grover & Baker, 10 bbls 1 beer, Jos Kesler, 67 sks oats, 51 sks potatoes, 1 cow and calf, H Sneelback; 66 bdls hides, Handern; 74 sks potatoes, 1 car oats, J & W Fairly; 10 bbls oil, J B Smeltzer; 140 bbls do, J Lindsay; W & Co; 5 bbls alum, Patterson & Co; 30 bxs cheese, J. B Campbell; 14 kegs a butter, J A Graff, 7 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 12 bdls chairs, Lemon & Wise; 28 do do, C G Hammer & Son; 7 cars oil bbls, B D Moore; 1 do oil barrels C A Worrcastle; 111 sks s corn, J P Thornton; 5 box mdse, J H Deckin; 56 pkgs s pipe Greenlahd; 4 kegs paint, G W Roberts, 1 do paint T Dalzell & Son.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA KET COMPANY, June 13.—264 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 35 pkgs chairs, owners; 5 bbls d apples, Watt, Lang & Co; 5 pkgs butter, P Moore & Bro; 20 bales hay, 24 pkgs cherries, Illig & Hill; 63 bales straw, H Strang; 30 sks rags Mc. Cullough S & Co; 3 do do, J & Dilworth & Co; 8 rolls leather, Croft & Bro; 7 bbls eggs, J W Scott; 2 do do, Voigt M & Co; 9 pkgs butter, I Scott; 4 chickens, J J Pettitt & Co; 18 bales hay, 1 box butter, 1 box eggs, H J McCracken Bro; 8 bdls e sacks, Gordon & Co, 157 sks oats, 100 bales hay, A S Carlisle; 35 horses, Coffmack; 165 hogs, McSwilling; 350 sheep, McCrow.

GENEVA PER WEST VIRGINIA.—18 bales hay, H J McCracken Bro; 12 bbls flour, N Barnett, 2 bbls eggs, 25 bags oats, 29 bales hay, S E Patterson; 118 sheep, B Fuller; 23 galls c ware, W Haslage & Co; 9 bdls rags, W F Cassiday & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made for the incorporation of the village, now called Mansfield Station, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, as a Borough under the style and title of the Borough of Charters, and the petition therefore, with the draft thereof, will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, at the June Session of said Court, and will be prayed in proceeding to law. MILLER & McBRIDE, Attorneys for Petitioners.

PITTSBURGH, April 29, 1872.

$1,000 REWARD. For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. my22:w6

RIVER NEWS.

The river was falling slowly last evening, with six feet in the channel. Weather continues cloudy and warm, with every appearance at this writing of more rain. Business at the landing fair; about all that can be expected at this season of the year.

There have been no arrivals from below since the date of our last report. There are several boats *en route*, some of which will doubtless put in an appearance to-day.

The new steamer Key West was to have departed for Missouri River last night.

The Collier while passing through the right of Brunot on Thursday morning, struck one of her barges against a sunken barge of coke, making quite a formidable break, and causing it to take water rapidly, and but for the prompt use of syphon pumps, it would no doubt have sunk. The Collier, after the accident to her barge, swang around, and at last accounts was lying across the dam; it was hoped, however, that she would be released from her perilous condition. At last accounts it was thought that the damaged barge could be saved.

The Evan Williams is reported as having grounded five of her barges at Merriman; at last accounts they were being lightened, and may be gotten off. It was rumored that the Baltic had grounded part of her tow at Montgomery Island.

The West Virginia, arrived from Geneva, and after discharging her cargo, went on to dock for repairs. She will be off in time to leave as usual on Saturday at 3 P. M.

The Mollie Ebert will depart for St. Louis to-morrow. She will receipt freight and passage through to all points South and West. By the way, the Mollie came through Glass House on her last up trip, with over two hundred tons of freight, on three feet three inches of water. Capt. Ebert and clerk Pepper have been steamboating together for many years, and they get along nicely together every way, until it comes to politics; in which they like a good many others disagree.

Following is a recapitulation of the coal shipments for the recent rise:

	Bushels.
Cincinnati	3,402 000
Louisville	3,118 000
New Orleans	120 000
St. Louis	278 000
Madison	130 000
Total	7,048 000

—The Louisville *Courier* of Wednesday says: "Captain Charles G. Shotwell yesterday turned the command of the steamer Mary Houston over to his successor, Captain Charley Miller, who has been acting as chief clerk of the Houston for sometime past. Capt. Schultze has purchased the City of Cairo from parties in St. Louis, and left for that city by rail last evening, with a full crew, to take immediate command of his new boat, which he designs placing in the trade between Louisville and New Orleans.

—The following is the amount of wharfage collected at the port of Louisville for the two weeks ending Saturday, Saturday June 8, 1872:

City wharf	$638 85
Strader	637 50
Portland	184 75
Total	$1,471 10

—Capt. Wm. Killen, master of the steamboat Shamrock, filed his libel in the United States Court at Cincinnati, on Tuesday, against the steamboat R. W. Skillinger, claiming damages in the sum of $500, on account of the collision that occured at New Albany on the night of May 12, an account of which will be published at the time. The Skillinger gave bond.

—The Little Hopkins was sold at New Orleans on Saturday, by the United States Marshal, to Capt. Dave Campbell, of St. Louis, for $2,000. Capt. C. was the recent purchaser of the St. Charles and Southern Republic at Mobile.

—Messrs. Durfee & Peck, of the North-western Transportation Company, Sioux City, have been awarded with the contract for carrying all the Indian goods and supplies on the Missouri river.

—The steamboat owners of the Carter Line have not purchased the steamer Southwestern; between the owners and the Carter Line folks there is a gap of $5,000, the former wanting $30,000.

—The Comet, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, passed Cincinnati on Tuesday, with two barges, containing 500 tons ore and 100 tons clay. Pilots, Dory Dunn and Capt. J. M. Hare.

—The lawsuit between the Richmond and Sabine, for damages caused by collision last Spring has been continued at New Orleans until the November term.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says that the N. W. T. and Northern lines are bound together by a contract for five years, two of which are yet to expire.

—The Ouachita Belle has been chartered by Capt. Cannon to run in the place of the R. E. Lee, with Captain Wm. Campbell in command.

—The steamboat bill failed to get a hearing in the Senate Monday, and consequently goes over to the next session.

—Judge Cullen, of St. Louis, has decided that the recent law passed by the Missouri Legislature is valid as to St. Louis.

—The Mary Alice sunk a large loaded with ice above Vicksburg. Total loss.

RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI WEEK

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage—Anthony Fox, New York, N. Y., 3c; Adler & Adams, New York, N. Y., 3c; McVay & Walker, Braddock's Field, Pa., 1c; C. P. Manning, Baltimore, Md., 3c; Philadelphia Collar Company, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

The closing examination and entertainment for the present session at Pleasant Hill Seminary, near West Middletown, Pa., will take place Tuesday, June 18th. The next session will open Tuesday, Sept. 10th, 1872, to continue for twenty weeks. Several changes are being made for next year, in the building and grounds and also in the faculty. Prof. John M. Bigger will take the department of vocal and instrumental music, and Rev. Samuel Mathews and family will have charge of the boarding department. Send for circular.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred in Birmingham, which resulted in the death of a lad named Bittner. The boy, who is a mute, residing on 26th street, Birmingham, was riding on a mule attached to a wagon. From some reason the team became frightened, and young Bittner was thrown to the ground, the wagon passing over him and completely tearing off the upper portion of his head. He was taken to a house in the neighborhood, and the Coroner notified of his untimely death. The man who had charge of the team drove on, and had not, at the time we write, been arrested.

A Will Made Too Late.

Yesterday, in the Register's office, was filed by John M. Kennedy, the will of the late Robert Pagan, who died at his residence on Monday in Allegheny. The deceased had no relations nearer than a half-brother, and left his entire property, which amounts to about twenty thousand dollars, to the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, on Ridge street, Allegheny, with the exception of about one thousand dollars. The deceased was very anxious, previous to his death, that the money should be applied to the above named institution, but the law requires that in order to make bequests to religious institutions the will must be made thirty days before the death of the testator, and as the will was signed but one day previous to his death, it cannot be admitted to probate. It is probable that the institution may receive the benefit of the benevolence of the deceased.

Torn to Pieces.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning, a frightful accident occurred at Huckenstein's brick works on Nunnery Hill, Third ward, Allegheny, resulted fatally to a man named Jacob Snyder. About the time mentioned the deceased was working about the engine, which was in full motion. From some cause he fell against the fly-wheel, and when the accident was discovered, it was found out that the man's body was literally torn into small pieces. He had evidently been carried around by the wheel and ground to pieces between it and the floor. How the accident occurred is not to be known, as no one witnessed the occurrence.

Coroner West was summoned and held an inquest—a verdict of accidental death being returned. The deceased had been in the employ of Mr. Huckenstein about nine months as engineer, was sixty-nine years of age, and leaves a widow and nine children. He resided in the neighborhood of the brick works.

Meeting of the Fire Commission.

The first meeting of the Fire Commission in the new City Hall, was held on Wednesday afternoon, President Hays in the Chair.

Chief Engineer White reported twenty-five fires during May. He suggested that the firemen should be supplied with lighter clothing during the summer, and that the Neptune engine be repaired. Adopted.

Mr. Enlwood reported the fire alarm telegraph to be in good working order. The wires will be thoroughly overhauled this summer. They hope to more into the new office in a few days. Report adopted.

The report of the Monthly Committee, stating that they had received bills to the amount of $7,461.24; that the principal amount of this indebtedness was for the repairs in the Neptune Engine house, was presented and was ordered to be paid, received, and warrants ordered to be drawn for the amount. The Committee also presented recommendations for the purchase of a lot on Forty-fourth street, for an engine house, and the sale of the old Lawrenceville house, were presented and adopted.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to President Hays for the very able manner in which he has performed the duties devolving upon him. Adjourned.

THE STACKS MURDER.

Letter from the Murdered Man's Father.

Mayor Blackmore has received the following letter from Thomas Stacks, the father of John Stacks, deceased, in reply to a letter informing him of the murder of his son:

DAUPH., 20th May, 1872.—Honored Sir:—I, Thomas Stacks, the bereaved father of the murdered John Stacks, humbly request you will excuse the late day I take in requesting you to let me know if the cowardly assassins of my dearest son have been apprehended—and forwards they were. For if my soldier got a fair fight for his life I would not repine, though he has been the only means of support to me.

Your Honor's compliance will oblige your humble servant, THOMAS STACKS,
Dnagh Lisland, County Kerry, Ireland.

FIRE IN BIRMINGHAM.

A Glass Factory Burned to the Ground—The Losses and Insurance.

Shortly before six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the glass factory of Ripley & Co., on Tenth street near Carson street, Birmingham. The first person to discover that the factory was on fire was George Bossler, the furnace man. He found that the flames had originated among a number of saltpetre bags which had been thrown under the furnace. These being overheated, had by spontaneous combustion started into flames. Bossler alarmed at the burning bags threw upon them several buckets of water, which instead of putting out the fire seemed to more increase the virulence of the flames. The conflagration spread with great rapidity, and in less than half an hour the entire factory was burned to the ground. The losses amount to about $17,000, made up as follows: on building, $5,000; on stock, $10,000; and on tools about $2,000. The whole is fully covered by insurance, divided between eastern and home companies. The warehouse adjoining and the store house for manufactured goods were fortunately saved.

The Duquesne engine went over the river to assist in staying the flames, and did good service. Three or four frame houses in the neighborhood caught fire from the flying sparks, but owing to the promptitude of the department, sustained no injury.

DOUBLE FATALITY.

Two Men Killed Instantly at Park Brothers & Co.'s Steel Works.

Shortly before ten o'clock yesterday morning, a fatal accident, resulting in the death of two men, occurred at the steel works of Park Brothers & Co. It appears that workmen were engaged at a lathe, raising a plate by means of jack screws. The plate weighed nearly eight tons. When it had been lifted some feet, owing to negligence in not properly supporting it by blocks, it slipped off the screw heads and fell with crushing force to the ground. No warning of the fall was given, and it descended upon two men who were working beneath it. The immense mass fell upon the heads and shoulders of these unfortunates, and they were instantly crushed to the ground, and as a consequence met instant death. One of these men was Mr. Fred. Kramer, assistant millright, aged only twenty-seven years. He resided in Allegheny, was married, and leaves a child as well as a wife to mourn his terrible and sudden death. The other was Richard D. Maxwell, also a resident of Allegheny, and but twenty-four years of age. He was employed as a machinist and was one of the best caulkers in the mill. He was married and leaves a wife and two children. Another man named John Ralph was also injured slightly.

When the immense weight was removed a fearful sight was presented, the heads of both the killed men having been crushed into a pulp. The bodies were removed to the office of the mill. Coroner West held an inquest last evening and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

DEATH IN A CELL.

A Prisoner Found Dead in the Lock-up—A Sad Story.

On Wednesday morning Officer Mackrell took to the Central Station House a young man whom he had found intoxicated in the street. The prisoner was so much under the influence of liquor that he had to be taken to the lock-up in a wagon. He gave his name as J. J. Reynolds. At Mayor Blackmore's afternoon hearing, the prisoner was a fit so drunk that his case was allowed to go over till yesterday morning. On Wednesday evening he still appeared to be drunk, and he had stripped off his clothing. About three o'clock yesterday morning, Captain Reed, thinking he must be cold, went into the cell, where he found Reynolds sitting motionless in a corner. Failing to arouse him by calling to him, the Captain placed his hand upon him, when he was horrified to find the man cold and still in death. A physician was called, who stated that he must have been dead some time.

Yesterday morning the body was taken to the undertaking establishment of Louis Reinhauer, on Grant street, where the coroner held an inquest by Mr. W. W. Long, Superintendent of the Young Men's Home, as James M. Meads, a young man who had been an inmate of the Home since May 6th, 1871, was the only one so far as known, to whom the deceased was personally acquainted. It was also learned that sometime previous to being brought to the home, the young man had come to the city from Columbus, Ohio, and had obtained a situation here as book-keeper. He was addicted to drink, however, and before very long went on a prolonged and terrible "spree," which deprived him of his situation. He continued his debauch for some time, and at the time stated was brought in a destitute condition, to the Home.

Here he soon became sober and another situation was obtained for him. About three weeks since he began to drink again, and on Tuesday since he began to go to his place of business. He did not however go there but commenced another "spree!"

The deceased was a young man and is supposed to have been of good family. It is believed his relatives reside in Massachusetts. Coroner West held an inquest at Beinhauer's establishment last evening.

THE STACKS MURDER.

The Trial Concluded.

Bender's Character—Golden Offered as a Witness — Application Refused — Arguments of Counsel—The Judge's Charge.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the trial of Henry Bender for the murder of policeman John Stacks. Court opened at nine o'clock, with Judges Sterrett and Stowe upon the bench.

THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

The defence called a number of witnesses to prove the good character of the defendant. Mayor Blackmore, Dr. Tristain Brown, John C. Mattern, C. F. Allers, J. C. Bullum, J. G. Slebeneck, Esq., Fred Edwards, Justice E. G. Krehan and Adam Reinemann were called and and testified that Bender had a good character in the community for peace and good order.

James S. Patterson, re-called—Know Bender's character; his reputation for peace and good order is very good.

Cross-examined—He has an excitable and violent temper at times; know that he frequently came to the Mayor's office to have parties arrested who would not pay their bills; remember the instances very well; on those occasions he was very much excited when he came into the office.

Robert Carson, A. S. Bell, Esq., Wm. Ruffles, Dr. C. King, Daniel Kinzer, Archibald McFarland, were called and testified to the reputation of Bender in the community for peace and good order.

GOLDEN OFFERED AS A WITNESS.

Mr. Marshall proposed to call Samuel Golden as a witness for the defence.

Mr. Swoope objected on the ground that Golden was jointly identified with Bender, and was therefore an incompetent witness.

The Court over-ruled the objection.

J. H. Campbell, recalled—On the night of the Stacks' murder think Mr. Bender wore slippers or sandals, although I didn't look at his feet.

Cross-examined—He made pretty good time going out of the saloon.

The defence here rested.

Mr. Swoope, in reply to the Court, said the prosecution had nothing further to offer, as there was nothing to rebut.

SUMMING UP.

The testimony being concluded, it was agreed between counsels that too summing up speeches should be made on both sides. Mr. Coyle was to commence on the part of the prosecutor, to be followed by Messrs. Cohen and Marshall for the defense, U. S. District Attorney Swoope making the final argument on the part of the Commonwealth.

MR. COYLE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Coyle then proceeded with the argument. He claimed that the evidence adduced by the Commonwealth fully established the fact that Stacks was shot in Bender's saloon the night he was murdered; that the man who left the saloon without paying for the oysters was not Stacks, the evidence of several witnesses proving this fact. He also contended that the existence of hatred conclusively that Bender struck the fatal blow, and the weapon used, according to the testimony of physicians, was an oyster knife. The lawyer upon which the gentleman urged was that when Bender ran out of the house after the man who failed to pay for oysters, Stacks ran over from Mattern's corner, in answer to Bender's call for assistance, and fell a victim to one of the witnesses. That Stacks excited Bender's wrath by releasing the man from his grasp, and that then Bender gave the fatal blow with the knife.

MR. COHEN'S ARGUMENT.

Josiah Cohen, Esq., followed on the part of the defence. He said he approached the argument with some diffidence; first, because of the immensity of the responsibilities of the case, and secondly, because it was the first murder case in which he had been engaged. He said he would endeavor to prove to the best of his ability, from the evidence adduced, that Bender was not the murderer, but that the fatal deed, which deserved sure and swift punishment, was perpetrated by another. He then proceeded to review the testimony adduced by the prosecution, and claimed that while no evidence had been offered by the defense, that of the Commonwealth was so contradictory as to be utterly unreliable. He argued that it was impossible for Bender to have used the knife as a weapon, and that such a weapon could not have made such a wound. He argued, too, that the difference between the size of Bender and Stacks was so great as to render it improbable that he could have inflicted the blow.

Mr. Cohen's argument lasted two hours, and was both eloquent and interesting. During its delivery the persons present more than once attempted to applaud but the admonitions were quickly suppressed by the tip-staves.

Court then took a recess till two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

At the commencement of the afternoon session, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., was summoned up for the defense. He denied altogether that the theory of the prosecution had been sustained and asserted that the only true theory of the case was that which he had marked out in his opening address. He dwelt with great bitterness upon the testimony of Kocher, and claimed that his testimony had been contradicted in almost every particular by his companion Vogle. The testimony of Lieutenant Hazen was referred to and an attempt made to explain away upon the ground that the conversation overheard was misunderstood.

The failure of the commonwealth to place Golden on the stand, was severely criticised, as he was the one other eye witness of the occurrence. The speaker also dwelt at some length upon the good character which the defense had proved Bender had possessed, and concluded with a touching appeal on behalf of the prisoner's wife and family.

Mr. Swoope then closed the case for the Commonwealth. His address was one of the most logical and eloquent ever delivered in the Criminal Court room. He divided his address—The proof of the murder of Stacks; who committed the murder, and the degree of the murder committed. The learned gentleman gave a very exhaustive resume of the testimony, claiming that the main facts as claimed by the prosecution had been fully proven, and that whatever contradiction existed in the evidence were upon points of minor interest. Referring to the testimony of Kocher, he claimed that other witnesses had unmistakably corroborated him. The defense had actually offered no evidence. From the opening speech of the opposing counsel he had expected a good deal, but had been disappointed. The only testimony they had introduced was of good character, and this was the weakest of all kinds of defense.

The honorable gentleman spoke for nearly two hours. The Court-room was at the time densely crowded, most of the persons present having come for the special purpose of hearing Mr. Swoope's address. During its delivery the most perfect stillness reigned. The speech was one of the gentleman's best efforts, and was full of earnest eloquence.

At the close of District Attorney Swoope's address, Court adjourned at half-past 7 o'clock.

JUDGE STERRETT'S CHARGE.

Court reassembled at a little before 8 o'clock when Judge Sterrett proceeded to charge the jury.

The learned Judge commenced by laying down the principles of law governing the case and read at length from Judge Agnew in definition of the crime of murder and the various degrees thereof. He then reviewed at some length the testimony and the theory of the prosecution and reminded the jury that the Commonwealth did not ask a conviction for murder in the first degree. After instructing the jury to acquit if they had a reasonable doubt as to the defendant's guilt and defining what a reasonable doubt was. His Honor read the following requests put in by the defendant's counsel and gave the accompanying decisions upon them:

The Court is respectfully requested to charge:

First—That when there is a reasonable doubt as to any material fact either as to the unlawful killing or the identity of the party killing, it is the duty of the jury to acquit.

Second—That it is not safe to convict a party charged with a criminal offence upon the testimony of an accomplice, unless the accomplice is corroborated as to the identity of the party charged with the unlawful killing.

Third—That the credibility of each witness is solely for the jury, and in the exercise of their best judgment they have a right to discard the testimony of any and every witness upon whose testimony they cannot conscientiously rely.

Fourth—That when a fact is certain that one of two or more persons did commit a murder, but the evidence leaves a reasonable doubt in the minds of the jury as to which one, it is the duty of the jury to acquit.

Fifth—The Commonwealth is bound to prove by satisfactory legal evidence every material fact necessary to establish the guilt of the defendant, and if the jury have a reasonable doubt as to the proof of any such material fact, it is their duty to acquit.

Sixth—That the keeping back or not producing evidence within the power of the Commonwealth, is a fact from which the jury have a right to infer that the evidence would be against the Commonwealth.

Seventh—That the proof of good character by a party charged with crime is a fact from which a jury may raise a reasonable doubt and acquit the prisoner.

Answers of the Court to points submitted by the defendant's counsel:

First. This point is affirmed. In deciding upon the case, or upon any material part of it, it is the duty of the jury to give the defendant the benefit of any reasonable doubt, arising out of the evidence, which prevents them from coming to a satisfactory conclusion. But this doubt must arise fairly out of the evidence, and not be merely fancied or conjured up. A jury must not raise a mere fanciful or ingenious doubt to escape the consequences of an unpleasant verdict. It must be an honest, conscientious doubt—such a difficulty as fairly strikes a conscientious mind and clouds the judgment. If the mind be fairly satisfied of a fact, on the evidence, as much so as would induce a man of reasonable firmness and judgment to take the fact as true, and act upon it in a matter of importance to himself, it would be sufficient to rest a verdict upon.

Second.—This point is affirmed with this explanation and qualification. The jury may convict on the testimony of an accomplice alone, but it is safer not to convict upon such testimony unless it is corroborated in material points by other testimony in the case.

The testimony of an accomplice should be received and acted upon with great care and caution by the jury. He is a *competent* witness, but his credibility is for the jury. The object in admitting the evidence of accomplices is in order to effect the discovery and punishment of crimes which cannot be found against offenders without the aid of such testimony. In order to prevent the failure of justice recourse is had to the evidence of accomplices.

The preponderance of authority in this country is, that a jury may convict a prisoner on the testimony of an accomplice alone, though the court, in its discretion, may advise them to acquit unless such testimony is corroborated in material points. We deem this the safer and more merciful rule, and in this case advise you not to convict on the testimony of the witness Kocher, unless you find that it is corroborated in some material points by other testimony. It is claimed by the commonwealth, in this case, that such corroboration is to be found in the evidence before you. The truthfulness of Kocher's testimony is a matter entirely for your consideration.

Third.—This point is affirmed. In answer to the *first* point we have already explained what is meant by a reasonable doubt.

Fourth.—This point is affirmed.

Fifth.—This point is affirmed.

Sixth.—As an abstract proposition this point is correct; but there is nothing before us to show that the Commonwealth has kept back or refused to produce evidence within its power. Reference has been made, on the argument, to the refusal of the Commonwealth to enter a *nolle prosequi* as to Samuel Golden so as to permit him to be called as a witness. Golden is jointly indicted with the defendant now on trial, and it is the right of the District Attorney, in the exercise of his judgment, to refuse to enter a *nolle prosequi* as to him; and we are bound to presume that his judgment has been judiciously and properly exercised, and no inference against the Commonwealth should be drawn from such refusal.

Seventh.—Evidence of previous good character or general reputation for peace and good order is always admissible on the part of the defendant in cases like the present, and should be considered by the jury in connection with all the other evidence before them; and if on the whole evidence they are satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, as to the defendant's guilt it is their duty to say so. On the other hand if they entertain a reasonable doubt as to his guilt he is entitled to the benefit of such doubt. It is sometimes said that good character is not to be considered except where a doubt exists, but as we have said it should be considered and weighed by the jury in connection with all the other evidence, and in some cases may be of such worth as to raise of itself the doubt which leads to an acquittal. Its precise weight in each case is a question like all other facts, exclusively for the jury.

After this charge the jury retired to consider a verdict and at the time of going to press had not returned with a verdict.

BREVITIES.

THE STREET is being repaved by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

THE burglars of East Liberty discontinued operations for the present.

THE music contest at the Pittsburgh Female College will take place this evening.

THE Fifth Ward school house is being repaired, receiving a new slate roof and other much needed repairs.

MR. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD, will commence his course of summer readings on next Tuesday evening, at Mt. Newport.

THE new pastoral residence of St. Paul's Cathedral, is soon to be commenced at the corner of Virgin alley and Grant street.

MICHAEL MOORE who was on trial at Ebensburg, Cambria county, for the murder of his wife at Mineral Point, was on Wednesday found guilty of murder in the first degree.

THE office building of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, at the corner of Penn and Tenth streets, is to be enlarged and improved at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

MEMBERS of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar, will receive the returning Sir Knights and Right Eminent Grand Commander of this State, C. Schlim, in full uniform, at eight o'clock this morning.

A MEETING of the Board of Directors of the Birmingham public schools, was held on Wednesday night, and the following officers were elected: W. C. Aughinbaugh, President; E. G. Krehan, Secretary and W. B. Andrews, Treasurer.

THE daughter of Giles, who preferred the charge against him, takes after her father in the facility and suddenness with which she disappears. Now that she is wanted to appear before Justice Barry of McKeesport, that the hearing may go on, she is not to be found.

THE funeral of Hadfield, the murdered man, took place at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, from his late residence on Lacock street, Allegheny, and was attended by a large crowd of people, many of whom, no doubt, went merely from curiosity. The Knights of Pythias attended in a body.

LIEUT. GEORGE GARRISON has been appointed by Captain of the Diamond Police, vice Captain McGinty, resigned. We are glad to welcome him back to his old position. "George" is a good officer and has proved himself an excellent Captain. Mayor Blackmore has done himself credit in this selection.

WE regret to record this morning the death of Mrs. O'Brien, the esteemed wife of P. O'Brien, of Fifth avenue, and sister of Jas. P. Barr, of the Post. She was beloved by all her family and friends, for her kind and generous disposition, and will be regretted as a great loss to the family she leaves behind. She will be buried from St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday morning, at nine o'clock.

MR. JOHN WILLOCK, a coal merchant, while riding on horse back along the Perrysville road on Wednesday evening, met with a severe accident. His horse took fright at a rapid rate, and so close to him that his foot caught in the spokes, pulling him from his horse. He fell over a steep embankment, injuring him severely about the head and shoulders.

THE corner stone of the new Methodist colored church was laid at Uniontown, Pa., on last Sabbath, Rev. Dr. N. H. Williams and others officiating. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was very large. A great many persons from Brownsville, Mt. Pleasant and George Creek congregations were present and assisted in making the occasion long to be remembered. Dr. Williams is doing good work at Uniontown in the cause of Christ.

THE Kittitanny *Republican*, pays the following tribute to our home organizations:

The Lincoln Club, of Pittsburgh, attended the Philadelphia Convention, one hundred and fifty strong, and were accompanied by the celebrated Great Western Band. By their gentlemanly deportment, good conduct, and creditable appearance, the club attracted universal attention. The Great Westen Band also attracted great attention, and furnished most excellent music, eclipsing the celebrated Marine Band, of Washington, which was also present. The Lincoln club will prove a valuable auxiliary during the approaching campaign, and will do good service

ALMOST FORGOTTEN.

An Important Consideration.

It seems to us that our friends of the Homestead Bank have let the conceded merits of North Homestead somewhat obscure, the very idea which, in our judgment, embodies the great merit of Homestead Bank itself, and to which it certainly owes much of its past success. They have not sufficiently educated the public in regard to the beneficent feature of the insurance for the "mortgage debt" which is given without charge to purchasers of lots.

A very brief comparison of the most popular form of insurance—the endowment—with that of the Homestead Bank will make it plain to every one that the latter is a more *substantial* endowment than the best paper policy ever issued by the best life insurance company in the world.

For example, in the "National," (Jay Cook's) which is probably one of the best and fairest companies that make positive contracts—so much insurance for so much money—and no investment at the age of 40 years for $2,000, payable in 10 years, costs $177.30 per annum. If you live till the endowment matures, you will have paid $1,773, and will get $2277 at interest, or 28½ per cent. per annum for the use of your money! Now suppose you invest an equal sum annually in real estate bought on the Homestead plan, what is the relative situation? In that case you get immediate possession of your property—a deed in fee simple—instead of the *promise* of a company that may or may not be liable ten years hence to redeem its promise. Secondly, you have the use of your property while paying for it, and in case of your death you *know* that your family have possession of the premises independent of your insurance. Thirdly—If you have made a fortunate selection, ten years is long enough for its value to be quadrupled, and if the increase is less than the average, it must somewhat double in that time, but suppose it does no more, you have for your $1,173 a property worth $3,546, a gain of $1,173, or 20 per cent. per annum, against a gain of, $227 or 3⅞ per cent. by the best "endowment policy" you can get elsewhere! And if you count the use of your property as worth but 5 per cent. per annum on its cost, your count will show a total gain of $2,639, or 30 per cent. per annum on the investment—over ten times the amount to be made by the usual endowment.

Now if half be true that has been said in favor of North Homestead (and they say that not only is it all true, but that the half has not been told), no one can doubt that values there must double in the next ten years, and we maintain that the Homestead folks have not sufficiently presented their infinitely better plan of endowment as an investment to the young men of the city. We advise all who are getting but 2¾ per cent. for their money, to put in real estate what we shall call the "Homestead Bank Endowment Plan."

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Manning's Minstrels continue to draw full audiences at this house and deservedly so too. There are few minstrel companies in this country which can boast of so much genuine talent as Manning's. In addition to a magnificent quartette, the singing of which cannot be surpassed, there are in the company a number of other artists, who in their respective lines are unapproachable. The banjo playing of Mr. Haie, the songs and dances of McKee and Rogers and the eccentricities of Manning himself, are enough to afford a good evening's amusement if nothing more were offered. The entertainments at the Opera House are such as should secure large audiences, and we are glad the Company is meeting with the public support it so richly deserves.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY.—To say that the Academy of Music was crowded last night, would be but inadequate to state the condition of the auditorium at this pleasant theatre, for the house was really jammed. The public of this city will always turn out *en masse* when a really excellent performance is offered them, and this fact explains the cram. No minstrel troupe in this country can furnish a more acceptable programme than can Carncross & Dixey, and the Pittsburgh people know it. The performances last night were excellent and of a meritorious and popular character. To-night another excellent bill will be presented.

The Smallest Child

Can obtain the same superior inducements and unequalled bargains in hats and caps, either wholesale or retail, that can be procured by the sharpest, shrewdest and most experienced buyer by calling at the great one price house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports of Committees—Ordinances, Petitions, &c.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Councils was held last evening. The attendance in both branches was large, and considerable business was brought up.

SELECT COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....President
JOSEPH OXLEY.....Secretary

The following members were present: Messrs. Belistein, Cochran, Huckestine, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Moul, Omsler, Alexander Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Geo. D. Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Sweeny, Thompson, Wettach, and James McBrier, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and ppproved.

MR. HUCKESTINE presented a petition for an alley in the second ward, east of Irwin avenue.

MR. SWEENEY presented a petition for a water pipe on Brighton road, in Meidon township.

MR. A. PATTERSON—a petition from Mrs. Fischy for damages caused by opening of Sheffield street. Referred.

MR. SWEENEY.—a remonstrance against widening Strawberry lane. Referred.

MR. COCHRAN—a petition for grading and paving Falkener's alley. Referred. Also, a remonstrance against change of grade of Market street. Referred.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, a communication from one hundred and eighty-one members of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church asking for relief from assessment for construction of sewer on Arch street. Referred.

MR. HUCKESTINE presented a monthly report of the Survey Committee. He reported an ordinance for the opening of an alley in the Ninth ward, and an ordinance for the opening of Howard street to the city line. Report received and ordinance passed finally.

Mr. Megraw presented the plan of the survey on Murray Hill. Laid over and ordered to be filed in the City Engineer's office.

The Committee on City Property reported that it does not have any jurisdiction in the making rules of that institution. They recommended that as the owner of the lot which the city proposed buying had raised the price to $500 that the lot be not purchased. They also offered a resolution authorizing the purchase of a lot in the Ninth ward, the price not exceeding $3,500, on which to build an enhouse.

MR. SWEENY moved to amend the resolution limiting the price to $2,500.

MR. THOMPSON stated that after the report was prepared he had been informed that a lot equally as good as the one proposed to be bought by the committee could be had for $2,500.

Amendment received and resolution passed on suspension of the rules.

MR. MEGRAW offered the report of the Water Committee, offering a resolution authorizing the purchase of a horse and buggy for the Superintendent of the Water Works, provided the cost be less than $400. The committee also offered another resolution authorizing the Superintendent of the Water Works to lay a water pipe from Federal street to East Diamond street. Report received, first resolution laid on the table, and the second passed.

MR. RIDDLE presented the report of the Controler of the city expenditures during the last month. The following is a recapitulation:

No. 1. Salaries	$ 1,821 72
" 2. Fire Department	8,263 86
" 4. Printing	303 08
" 5. Lamps	3,021 39
" 6. Wharves	1,076 26
" 7. Surveys	24 50
" 8. Police	3,453 40
" 9. Contingent	80 02
" 11. Water Works.. A	10,948 42
" 13. Gas	434 20
" 16. City Property	451 36
Total	$29,888 72

Of the above amount $4,500 is for second estimate on the new Water Works, and $8,540.81 for new hose and couplings for use of the Fire Department.

Report received and warrants ordered drawn for the payment of the bills.

Mr. J. C. Patterson, Chairman of the Street Committee presented the monthly report of that committee. They reported a communication from Mr. W. F. Dunn, asking that a cement pipe be used for sewers in the city, and offering to give bonds of indemnity. In case that any sewer constructed by him of cement pipes proving a failure he will replace the same without cost to the city, and that the committee had concluded to allow Mr. Dunn to construct the Arch street sewer of that pipe. The committee reported adversely to granting the petition for a sewer in Forest street, Troy Hill, also petition for change of grade of Market street; also that they would have objection to the pavement in front of the school house.

The following ordinances accompanied the report:

Ordinance for main sewer in Second ward; authorizing the grading of Strawberry lane; for grading and paving Cedar alley; for lateral sewer on sampson street; for lateral sewer in Montgomery alley; for main sewer from W. P. R. R. to river; for main sewer on Sandusky street; for grading and paving of Nixon street; for grading of Wilson avenue; appointing three viewers of extension of Federal street. Report accepted, and all of the ordinances accompanying the report were passed with the exception of ordinance for lateral sewer on Montgomery alley, which was laid over.

The same gentleman presented then, presented profile of Mau hatten and Rosedale streets. Approved.

Also a report of viewers in Allegheny avenue; Robinson avenue; Troy Hill road, which had been filed the usual time in the Engineer's office. Approved.

Also reports of viewers on Spencer street, Slope alley. Laid over.

Report of viewers on Hopkin alley was referred back to Committee on Surveys.

Remonstrance and report of viewers in Robinson street. Referred to viewers.

Plan of grade of extension of Federal street. Laid over.

Mr. Megraw presented the report of the Police Committee. The Committee offered an ordinance creating the office of Physician to the Toombs, and authorizing the payment of a salary of $100 per annum to the physician elected to fill the office. No action.

At the expiration of the time Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Baldinger, Brown, Drexler, Fisher, Gault, Hand, Hastings, Knox, McDonald, McNeil, McRoberts, Rea, Rigby, Stedeford, Waltz, Wettach and President Slack.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. W. W. Ackley, the member elect from the Second ward to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Gruger, was sworn in as a member of Council, and admitted to his seat.

The following papers were then presented: Petition for extension of gas pipes on East street; also for an extension of the fire alarm telegraph to city line on that street, and an alarm box on that street. They were referred to the appropriate committees.

Resolution for a gas lamp on Orchard alley, and one on Poplar street. Referred.

Mr. HASTING, of the Fire Engine Committee, presented a report which had been formally presented but referred to the committee for correction. The correction on the inserting of a resolution authorizing the purchase of a hook and ladder instead of a hose truck, which was inserted before. Adopted.

The Committee on Division of Wards reported in favor of annexing the lately acquired part of Reserve township to the Seventh ward. They presented an ordinance to that effect, which was passed finally.

The Committee on Market reported the following receipts for May:

Clerk of Markets	$1,234 70
Second ward scales	51 31
Diamond scales	126 09
Fourth ward scales	14 08
Total	$1,633 18

Accepted and filed.

Petition for proper grading of Penn alley. Referred.

Resolution instructing the Controller to refund the money collected for opening of Taylor avenue, with interest to dates at 6 per cent. Adopted.

The Gas Committee reported a resolution for gas lamps at the following points:

Corner of Juniata street and Cedar alley; corner of North and Morton alleys; corner of Carpenter alley and Madison avenue; corner of School and Robinson streets, provided there is a main. Report received and resolution passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Revised ordinance relative to health matters in the city of Allegheny. C. C. passed May 9th. S. C. same day concurred provided fines be paid direct to the City Treasurer. C. C. concurred.

Resolution relative to grading of Market street, Ninth ward. C. C. referred to Street Committee with power to act. S. C. non-concurred and only referred to the Committee.

Resolution for gas lamps on East street. C. C. passed, S. C. nonconcurred and referred to Gas Committee.

C. C. receded in all actions on above matters, and concurred in actions of S. C.

NEW BUSINESS.

Petition for gas lamp on Hazlett alley. Referred.

Resolution for three gas lamps, one on Franklin street, one on Ohio River avenue and one on alley between Ohio river and Peeble avenue. Referred.

Resolution for gas lamp on corner of Benton and Reuna Vista streets. Referred.

Resolution for several gas lamps on River avenue. Referred.

Select Council business was then taken up and all concurred in except the resolution presented by the Water Committee for purchasing the Superintendent of Water Works a horse and buggy, which in S. C. was laid on the table. C. C. nonconcurred and passed the resolution.

The report of the Committee on Conference relative to the resolution for the sale of the old engine house in Fourth ward and purchase of new lot and the erection of a new house, which in C. C. passed, and in S. C. non-concurred, stating that the Committee on Fire Engines shall report to Councils before they sell the old lot. Report of Committee approved.

The report of the Conference Committee, in relation to water in Seventh ward, was then read, reported to Water Committee with power to act, and in S. C. non-concurred, but only referred to Committee without power to act, stated that S. shall recede and concur in action of S. C. Report approved.

Remonstrance against the paving of Wayne street. Referred.

On motion adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Lewis Diehl makes an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Wm. Diehl with aggravated assault and battery. He alleges that the defendant made an attack upon him, striking him over the head with a loaded cane, cutting a severe gash in his head, besides rubbing his silk hat. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Patrick Reardin, before Alderman Roenig, charges James Culligan with assault and battery, alleging that defendant met him on the street and struck him, knocking him down. Warrant issued.

The hearing in the case of Alderman Strain against John Neff was commenced before Alderman Thomas yesterday, but was held for a further hearing.

James Snyder, Robert Bailey, John Drum and John Chambers, on charge of disorderly conduct, were sent to the Work House yesterday morning for thirty days each, by Mayor Blackmore.

The Mayor was greeted by twenty-three common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

Birmingham Letter List, June 14th.

Briggs T W	Lemon Wm H	Simmers L	
Barth F J	Lewis John	Sh ell ely Fred	
Connelly P	Miller Thos	Smith John	
Cassell F	Miller Wm	Schanlan J A	
Carr Jas	Mogey Mrs K	Sinclair Miss S	
Darwyd W	McKee Mr	Stewart L M	
Crouch M	McKay S	Sewell Chas	
Dorn W	McKenna P	Simmons T	
Devlin P	McCarty P	Thomas J	
Devlin J F	Mcclure H A	Thomas S J	
Henderson W	Mountain Mr	Vogel J	
Hartman J	O'Hagan J	Ward J	
Jones S	Powell J O	Ward J	
Junken Kate	Richards Mrs MA	Weaver J C	
Keefer Wm	Reed J G	Williams M	
Koenig Mrs B	Smith C		
Kain Peter	Smith L		

CHAS. HOERR, P. M.

Safe Deposit Company.

Persons having plate, silverware, jewelry, bonds, or other valuables should place them in the Safe Deposit Company—especially those who are leaving the city for the summer. Plate can be placed in the vaults of that company for a year, and the same be withdrawn and returned at the owner's pleasure during that period without additional charge. Every person who has bonds, securities or valuable papers should rent a safe in that institution. 3

Queen of the Road.

Among the great variety of plain and stylish carriages to be always seen at the extensive Bazaar of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, will be found an improved patent *Buck Wagon*, quite peculiar in construction, very light, very strong and very cheap; the spring is unusually strong, and yet so flexible and its motions so easy and gentle, that you feel sure they will grow rapidly into popular favor and prove to be, as they are called, the "Queen of the Road." Orders for them are coming in rapidly. F

Grant and Wilson is the ticket which will sweep the State and the Union, while Urling, Follansbee & Co. will continue to supply both victors and vanquished with the neatest clothing, at the most reasonable prices and on the shortest order, at their establishment Southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Buy Where all the Benefits

of the one price system accrue to the buyer—at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s fashionable hat and cap house, No. 139 Wood street.

Never Known Before.—Dr. Reichenbach has cured over fifty cases of Rupture during the last six months. Reference to be given, and anybody suffering of such a disease should give him a call at No. 11 Market street, Pittsburgh. 2

Beautiful Lawn Seats and Park Settees, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address
LIVINGSTON & CO.,
253